THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,200. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A BEAUTIFUL MALE INFANT FOR ADOPTION. Call at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GAME OF WHISKEY POLKA—GOV., THE CLUB meet to-night; Capt., Alex., Ned, Jim, Geo and Charlie will be present. Don't fail to come. 732 Broadway. JOE.

"ALL RIGHT."—THE PRESENT RECEIVED. THERE is a letter for you at 823 Broadway Post office. R.

A. A. A.—SADDA RANG AND LILLA RANG STILL remain in excellent condition. G. A. S. CO., 750 Broadway.

ANNETTIE—WE WILL GO TO THE TAMMANY MATINEE to-day, as you desire to see Bad Dickey and Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's Minstrels. D. L. F. T.

ANNA SALTERS WILL PLEASE CALL OR SEND HER address to F. FRANCIS GIBBONS, 446 Broome street, immediately.

BIANKA.—TO-DAY, AT THREE O'CLOCK, EIGHTEENTH street, corner Sixth avenue. F.

FRED.—I AGREE TO YOUR PROPOSAL. BOB.

GEORGE O. COLT, UNDER A FIT OF TEMPORARY insanity, left his place of business on the 1st of December last, from which time nothing has been heard of him; he had fair complexion, dark hair, a little sprinkled with gray, blue eyes and dark mustache; was about thirty years of age and about five feet six inches in height; had on black suit and black felt hat, with name inside. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed family, at 17 Norfolk street.

G. A. G.—LETTER AT EARLE'S AS AGREED. LEFT in afternoon instead of morning. Get it. J.

INFORMATION WANTED.—IF CHARLES A. KELLner, who was a clerk in the law office of Fowler & Eager, at 240 Broadway, in April, 1866, will send his address to N. HILL FOWLER, at 240 Broadway, he will be rewarded for his trouble.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN OR EDWARD H. Duggan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by their brother, Peter Duggan. Address L. P. FISHER, San Francisco, Cal.

IF MRS. M. L. HALL, FORMERLY OF 141 WEST Twenty-sixth street will send her address to R. O. P., box 115 Herald office she will oblige a friend.

IF MATTHEW J. WALKER WRITES OR RETURNS home all his errors will be forgiven him. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his father. Patrick Walker, corner Union avenue and Freeman street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

MAGGIE.—YOUR NOTE WAS NOT RECEIVED IN time to meet you on corner Dey and Broadway Thursday night. I shall be pleased to see you any place you state. C. M.

MISSING—MARTIN TREIBER, WHO LEFT HIS HOME on Wednesday evening; he is 55 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout build and light complexion. Any information will be thankfully received by his wife, M. TREIBER, 604 East Sixteenth street.

SUSAN MORRISON, NATIVE OF COUNTY TOROON, Ireland, who came to this county from Scotland during last year.—Send your address to your sister, MARY MORRISON, Post office, Philadelphia.

WILL THE LADY WHO SAW THE HORSES OF A lager beer wagon knock down and injure an elderly lady as she was alighting from a car in front of the Third Avenue Rail road depot on the afternoon of January 12, 1870, between three and five o'clock, greatly oblige by calling on or sending her address to Mrs. TRACY, 108 Division street, corner of Allen, before Tuesday morning?

WILL—GRAND OPERA HOUSE. YOUR NOTE REceived to late. Address as before, box 130, No. 2 Amity street. EMMA G——T.

5TH AVENUE STAGE, THURSDAY EVENING, UP from Niblo's.—Will the lady who noticed gentleman with fur cap exchange cards? Address with confidence ZACHARY, Herald office.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.—GENTLEMAN SAT BACK of lady; one week after saw her on Broadway with little girl. Got out of stage; turned down side street; joined her; promised to call. Has he forgotten number on Fourth avenue? Address VELVET CLOAK, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 280 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. D. BIGELOW.
ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 145—JANUARY 14, 1870.
8, 50, 26, 41, 7, 55, 20, 25, 60, 38, 22, 41.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 143—JANUARY 14, 1870.
22, 4, 51, 59, 21, 63, 48, 13, 3, 17, 3, 39.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 121—JANUARY 14, 1870.
19, 27, 72, 70, 22, 14, 40, 6, 64, 71, 23, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 122—JANUARY 14, 1870.
66, 72, 41, 17, 52, 4, 13, 35, 48, 40, 15, 43.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway
and 158 Fulton street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
DISTRIBUTION NO. 21—FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1870.
20, 31, 56, 43, 38, 42, 13, 11, 44, 15, 28, 77.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 22—FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1870.
48, 28, 16, 41, 51, 16, 42, 23, 73, 55, 27, 13.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be adopted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY,
Committee.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY—DRAWN AT 284 WASHington street, Vicksburg, Miss.:—
CLASS 173—22, 3, 17, 28, 40, 63, 18, 1, 50, 69, 44, 60.
CLASS 174—36, 4, 75, 46, 29, 27, 45, 26, 5, 8, 72, 48.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & MORRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

RAILWAY NEWSMEN AND OTHERS MAY HEAR OF something to their advantage by applying to the Secretary of the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 8 Clinton place, New York.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM Havana, Cuba.
To take effect January 1, 1870.
For 10 words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi river, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $6, gold. For each word over 10 words, 40c., gold.
For 10 words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi river, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50, gold. For each word over 10 words, 75c., gold.

WEST FARMS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF the taxpayers of the town of West Farms will be held at Fitness Hall, Tremont, on this (Saturday) evening, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of presenting a true statement of the town's indebtedness. All interested are invited to attend. By order of Town Board.
F. GROTE, Supervisor.
F. MEYER, Town Clerk.
P. DUNHAM,
S. M. PURDY,
WM. G. LENT,
D. R. SPEIL,
Justices of the Peace.

$100 VELOCIPEDES FOR $3; $8 HATS FOR $3, at the grand Raffle, 26 and 28 Vesey street, to take place January 31. Fifty Velocipedes and fifty Silk Hats. First highest, first choice; second highest, second choice, and so on. A winning chance in every seven. Send for tickets; price $3. Chances may be taken throughout the United States, as a committee of disinterested persons will throw for absentees, and articles sent to address. Also a large stock of Velocipedes for sale at $30 each.
JARED HANOVER, Agent.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT CARriage Dog, cheap. 111 Third street, near First avenue.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breach loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1853, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janzcar, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Annazeh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT 55 LIBERTY STREET,
Carriages, Sleighs, Robes, Harness, Bells, Whips, Surcingles, Blankets, &c., &c.,
cheaper than at any other house in the country.
Must be sold to pay advances.
At our down town bazaar, 55 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A.—WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE old stand, 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, a fine assortment of Sleighs, Bells, Robes, Blankets, 20 express Wagons, of all sizes, business, feed and grocery Wagons, top and open Wagons, Rockaways, &c.; 150 sets of team, express and light Harness, &c. Also, several work Horses. All to be sold without reserve.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
Large number of new and second hand city built Carriages, &c., at private sale, consisting of one two-wheel Dog Cart, with Harness, &c.; top and no top Wagons, for road and business purposes; Depot and Express Wagons, Coupe Rockaways, &c., &c.
Also large invoice of Portland Sleighs, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Whips, Halters; Buffalo, White Fox, Wolf and Coon Skin Robes.
Regular auction sale this day postponed to next Wednesday.

A SUPERIOR DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; heavy, long tail and mane; stylish driver; sound and kind; will be sold under value; also fine large bay Horse, 16 hands, suitable for coupe or business purposes; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 119 West Twenty-third street.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMETN FOR SALE AT very low figures, consisting of a fine bred stylish bay Mare, 15½ hands high and 7 years old; a shifting top Wagon, nearly new, and city made Harness. Inquire at MACKEY'S stables, 119 and 121 West Twenty-third street.

A GREAT REDUCTION.—LANDAUS, COUPES, LANdaulettes, Clarences; in detail of finish, quality and durability unequalled by any other manufacturer. Ham's patent family Carriage. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SHIFTING QUARTER COACH FOR $250; FIVE TOP Buggies from $90 to $175, three open Buggies from $70 up, a doctor's Phaeton for $50, light Express Wagon and Harness $110; all in good order, taken in trade; must be sold. MIX'S Carriage Factory, 1,402 Broadway, corner Thirty-ninth street.

AT 52 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted.
HICKS, Established 1838.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS AND BELLS; greatly reduced prices. 100 second hand Carriages, 500 Carriages, Harness, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE OFFERS HIS Turnout at low price. Can be seen at WM. VAN COTT'S stable, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LANDAUS, CLArences and Coupes will be sold at factory prices at the factory of JAMES B. BREWSTER, 65 East Twenty-fifth st.

A VERY HANDSOME KIMBALL PORTLAND SLEIGH, new, and a Badger Robe, cheap, at 219 West Forty-first street. Also a fine Drag, cheap.

COUPE AND ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—MADE BY Lawrence. Apply at private stable, No. 10 East Twenty-seventh street.

CLIPPING MACHINES FOR SALE—WILSON, WALKER and Foster's; price $11. Horses clipped in a superior manner in three hours, at $10 per horse. Apply at 1,335 Broadway.

ECONOMY AMONG HORSEMEN.—THOSE HAVING horses and no use for the winter, can have them kept for about one-half it will cost in the city, by a responsible party. Call at 29 Desbrosses street, feed store.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED COLT, 3 YEARS old, by Breckenridge, dam Lady Spang, by Gazan; color bay, good size, fine disposition, very promising; never been ridden off a walk; always had fine exercise in a large field and is very speedy. Will be sold for much less than he is really worth. Address CORNELIUS LAWRENCE, Chaseford, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CARRIAGE FACTORY TO BE sold at a bargain; doing a first class business. Address box 5,497 Post office.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; warranted sound and kind and a good trial given at 184 Greene street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY HORSE, 7 years, 15½ hands; stylish, kind and very fast; with Harness and nearly new shifting top Wagon, of best make, and sold only for want of use. Inquire of SEIFKEN & CO., at stable Nos. 1 and 3 Harrison street, Brooklyn, or at GORDON'S, 74 Chatham street, New York.

HARNESS—ALL GRADES AND STYLES, $12 TO $500 per set; largest variety in New York; no exception. Salesroom, 148 Chambers street.
W. C. & C. M. MOSEMAN, Manufacturers.

JERSEY CATTLE, PER NEW WORLD, HAVE ARrived, and are on exhibition.
WILLIAM H. T. HUGHES, 39 Pine street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

SLEIGHS AND WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE, two and three-seat Sleighs; also two Business and one Cart Sled, one top Buggy, one no top, one Skeleton Wagon, one Depot Wagon, shifting top. Will be sold at half price at 226 Spring street, corner of Clarke.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ROBES, GREAT bargains.—Large assortment, all styles; two light Coupes, three small pony Wagons, light six seat Rockaway, single and double Sleighs, in great variety; several second hand Carriages.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—SLEIGHS CLOSING out 40 per cent below cost; one Brewster top Wagon, in good order; one second hand Coupe Rockaway, both low priced; also a large assortment of Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Rockaway, Phaetons, Express and Jagger Wagons, at W. H. GRAY'S, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—300 SLEIGHS and Carriages of all styles selling 20 per cent less than New York prices.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SECOND HAND CLARENCE, in good order. Address or call on E. H. FORDHAM, 638 Broadway.

20 EXPRESS WAGONS, 10 BUSINESS WAGONS, 8 Feed Wagons, 150 set of Team and Express Harness, 3,000 Blankets of all grades, 300 Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
JAMES JENKINS.

$125.—CHEAP BAY HORSE AND EXPRESS Wagon, or separate; also Pony Mare for light work or buggy, $75. Call at 619 Hudson street, corner of Gansevoort, in grocery.

$150 WILL BUY A HORSE SHOEING SHOP; good reasons for selling. Apply at No. 1½ Bridge street, 9 and 11.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A PROPELLER STEAMTUG, IN GOOD order; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Real Estate in New York or Brooklyn. Address J. M., box 147 Herald office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP LATELY EXISTING between George G. Fox and Daniel McKnight, under the firm name and style of George G. Fox & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George G. Fox will settle all claims owing by the firm or due them.
NEW YORK, January 14, 1870. GEORGE G. FOX. DANIEL McKNIGHT.

THE FIRM OF J. HARRIS & BROTHER IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Philip Harris will continue in the business, settle all the debts and sign in liquidation.
JAN. 12, 1870. J. HARRIS. PHILIP HARRIS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTY WITH LARGE WESTERN REAL ESTATE interests and acquaintance, wants $4,000 and connection with a good jobbing clothing house, to extend business and work off old stock; security and reference given. Address G., box 122 Herald office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $1,000 CAPITAL AND fond of travelling business, can hear of an extraordinary opportunity for making money rapidly by inquiry at 48 Broad street, room 26.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $25,000 TO $50,000, in a first class hotel in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Address box 41 Post office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A.—PARTNER WANTED—RARE CHANCE TO COLlect (square man preferred) in real estate and collecting office; small capital required. Apply to W. FRELIGH, Plimpton building, Ninth street, near Third avenue.

A HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS TOBACCO business; capital required to increase the business; this is a chance seldom offered. Apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A JEWELLER, OF WELL KNOWN REPUTATION, experience and with capital, desires to form a business connection with some active, enterprising house, either manufacturers or retailers. Communications strictly confidential. Address box 592 Post office.

A HOTEL MAN, WITH $3,000, WANTED—TO JOIN advertiser, with like amount, in taking a hotel in this city; good location and a bargain. Principals only may address, with real name and place of interview, W. W. C., Herald office.

BUSINESS OFFERS WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL mechanical engineer of long experience, who has some capital, and who can give A1 references. Address box 174 Herald office.

FROM $10,000 TO $15,000.—ANY PERSON WILLING TO invest the above amount in an established business that can be shown to be respectable, safe and profitable can find an opportunity by addressing box 147 Herald office, appointing an interview.

FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER OR ONE HALF INTERest in the most valuable invention in the cooking and heating direction ever presented for Letters Patent. The fire that is used in the kitchen heats the whole house. Address A. H., Patentee, box 125 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in mercantile life, now established in the grocery and commission business in one of the principal cities of the South, desires a partner, with a cash capital of $5,000, to establish a branch house in one of the principal cities in the State of Georgia. For additional particulars address E. J. CROSS, Richmond, Va.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MANUFACTURING OF fine shirts, &c., from $10,000 to $15,000 capital required; a paying, safe cash business. Satisfactory information by addressing LINEN, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE BUSIness of selling all descriptions of native and foreign wines and liquors, with a capital of from $10,000 to $15,000. Address Q. V., Herald office.

PARTIES HAVING DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE FOR which they are willing to take valuable rear estate in payment invited to call at our office.
VANDYKE & CO., 176 Broadway.

TWO AMERICAN OR ENGLISH LADIES OR GENTLEmen, of intelligence, active habits, and unexceptionable character, as partners, with small capital, in a respectable local business. Address TRUTHFUL, box 126 Herald office.

THIS TIME WE INVITE SPECULATORS TO CALL AT 15 Wall street and inspect the "Soonest Thing Out." Rights for sale. E. F. ROBERTS & CO.
It may be seen at 139 Astor House at 1:30 P. M.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Customs and Ready Made Clothing Store on the Hudson for sale. Owner going South. Paying trade guaranteed. Address TAILOR, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,000 TO JOIN EQUALLY in an agreeable Business Enterprise that will realize $50,000 each in six months. Inquire of M. JOHNSON, 116 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $20,000, in a wholesale commission and manufacturing business, established some years. The business is in a prosperous condition and needs money for advances on regular consignments. Address COMMISSION MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME ESTABLISHED business. Address, with particulars, amount of capital required, &c., RICHARDS, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $500 OR $1,000, IN THE office of a manufactory; security given. A desirable opportunity for a reliable man; security given. Address, for three days, MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

$150.—A PARTNER WANTED FOR A WELL ESTABLISHED real estate and life insurance business; also, a valuable patent for sale cheap. Apply at STEINHAGEN & CO.'S, 652 Sixth avenue, after 1 P. M.

$500—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing business, paying 200 per cent. Call at 68 Murray street, front office, up stairs.

$500.—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE AN ARTIcle that will sell everywhere and insure a liberal income will be sold for $250; requires $250 to carry it on. Particulars of STEPHEN HAMLIN, 737 Broadway.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A SUBSTANtial cash business; none but men of integrity wanted. Call at 696 Seventh avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, from 12 to 5.

$1,000.—A PARTY ESTABLISHED IN A GOOD paying business wishes a partner with this amount. None but an active man need apply. Address PERSEVERANCE, Herald office, for interview.

$3,000.—A RELIABLE GENTLEMAN, WITH THIS amount, can form an agreeable partnership. Will handle his own money. References required. Address SUEZ, Herald office.

$6,000 WANTED, CASH, AND A PARTNER—TO join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount, and has the refusal of a business which he has had fifteen years' experience in; references exchanged. For an interview address, HARDWARE, Herald office, with full name.

$10,000.—PARTY WILL SECURE CONTROLLING interest in a manufacturing company; can have entire supervision; one salesman has sold at rate of $3,000 per year and agrees to sell $6,000 next year at about 50 per cent profit; business highly respectable and a monopoly. Address, with real name, or call on A. B. COLE, 91 Liberty street.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—A LONG ESTABLISHED house, having a large trade and desiring to increase its facilities, would accept a partner, either general or special, with above capital. The connection would be a very desirable one for a gentleman wishing to engage in business. Principals only treated with. None except those who have the ready funds and mean business need apply. Address box 5,622 New York Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—SECOND HAND WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWing Machines. Address, with price, &c., D., station B, Grand street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM hoisting engine and boiler, 10 to 14 horse power. Parties having such to dispose of please address, with full description and lowest price, box 241 Post office, New London, Conn.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINE, about 8 horse power, in good running order. Address J. D. BIRD & CO., 514 Broadway, stating size and price.

DRY GOODS.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), begs to inform the public that he has received the newest styles of Carriage, Evening and Dinner Dresses, Walking Suits, &c., also a fine and large assortment of Lingerie, which he now offers at greatly reduced prices.

RECEPTION BONNETS.—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, with real laces, selling off at half price. Also a handsome assortment of Round Hats, elegant French Flowers, Dress Caps and Headdresses, cheaper than any other house in the city. Mme. DE LACY, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery.—Private instruction day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business, Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing and English branches. Ladies' department.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO GIVE French or German lessons in exchange for English; references given and required. Address BARON E., Herald office.

ACADEMY OF PARIS.—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESsor offers his services in French and German conversation to young ladies and gentlemen; references given and required. Address W. V., box 123 Herald office.

LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's building. A good hand taught in ten lessons; Bookkeeping, Circulars. Great reduction this month. Ladies' class, $5 for ten lessons.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED 1849, 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, German, French, Spanish, Spelling, Phonography, privately taught, day and evening; 24 writing lessons, $3 50; ladies taught bookkeeping and correspondence.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEW SERIES
of
Star Articles
By HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Every one remembers with pleasure the widely known and interesting "Star Papers." A new series will be commenced this week in
THE CHRISTIAN UNION,
and will be regularly continued.
Subject of this week's article,
"SMELLS."
For sale by all newsdealers. Subscriptions $2 50 per year.
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
39 Park row.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
Seven per cent interest.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a dividend on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH F. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages, and to loan on improved and unimproved Property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—MORTGAGES ON LEASEHOLD AND FIRST AND second mortgages on fee property wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

BONDS WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED PURCHASES and sells on commission all classes of Railroad Securities, City, County and State Bonds; also all Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchange.
WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—$50,000 OF THE UNION Square National Bank Stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine street.

ESTABLISHED 1787.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INsurance Company of New York, office 64 Wall street.—New York, January 7, 1870.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent; also an extra dividend of 5 per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after January 13, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 563 Sixth avenue, Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1 at
SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 10.
WILLIAM H. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE Company, 100 Broadway.—$100,000 to loan on improved New York or Brooklyn Property. Principals preferred. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—$10,000 DES MOINES 8 PER CENT Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street, New York.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have declared the usual dividend of six per cent per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December, 31.
And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE per cent for the past six months on the above entitled sums, which (together with the extra dividend declared in July) makes EIGHT per cent for the last year.
Payable on and after January 17.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau street, New York.
Six per cent interest (free of government tax), computed from the 1st of each month.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 11 Wall street, New York, Jan. 5, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, free of government tax, payable on demand. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE Company, No. 113 Broadway, New York, January 3, 1870.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING IN FIRST MORTgages on improved city property may apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Company due January 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street.
NEW YORK, December 31, 1869.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EFFECT LOANS ON desirable city property, and at reasonable rates.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON.

WOULD LIKE TO GET SOME ONE WITH INfluence, who is posted in getting up stock companies. Address O. M., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE COUPON BONDS at $1 each. Address box 1,592 Post office, New York.

WANTED—$25,000 FOR TWO YEARS OR LONGER ON real estate located at Whitestone and Flushing; property worth more than double the sum wanted. Address box 171, Flushing, L. I.

$3,500 WANTED ONE YEAR—AT 15 PER CENT, by well established concern on copyright collateral worth $30,000; also endorsed wealthy freehold security, further security if necessary. Principals, giving name and residence, address COLLATERAL, Herald office.

$9,000.—FOR SALE, THREE FIRST MORTGAGES, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 each, on a good improved real estate. Real Estate, 230 Broadway, room 21, 1 to 3 P. M.

$35,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS CITY Dwelling House or Store. Address, with full particulars, W. A., box 1,357 Post office, New York.

$165,000 TO LOAN IN DIFFERENT SUMS ON New York property. First and second mortgages wanted immediately for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and Brooklyn real estate; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 163 Broadway.

$520,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent, on improved or unimproved property. First and second Mortgages wanted. P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTEENTH streets, in Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening, about 6½ o'clock, one black Carriage Robe trimmed with red. The finder will receive $15 reward by returning it to 25 Union square.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, A GOLD Locket, with spiral chain, going from Thirty-seventh street, by Fifth Avenue stage, to Niblo's theatre; locket was set with diamonds, with ruby centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the Times office publication desk.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE 9TH, BETWEEN Eighteenth and Forty-fifth street, a Parcel, containing two manuscript books. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning them to 169 Fifth avenue.

STOLEN—FROM OUR OFFICE ON 11TH INST., TWO Five-twenty United States Bonds, 1868, No. 10,270, for $1,000, and No. 8,128, for $500. The public is cautioned not to purchase them. A liberal reward will be paid on their being returned to HARGOUS & CO., 33 South street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH, A Gold Seal, representing a lion; valued on account of its being a gift. Apply to C. H. LINLEY, 21 John street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST WEEK, A SMALL WHITE Dog, with long hair; answers to the name of "Deedee." Return to 75 Mercer street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, WHILE WALKING DOWN William street, January 13, a large, rough Sheep Dog; red body; head red and white, with large, white, bushy tail. By leaving him at 73 Fourth avenue, corner of Tenth street, with McKENNA & DUFFY, or at 59 and 54 Murray street, with BRITTON & CO., the finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

$20.—LOST, WEDNESDAY EVENING, A LARGE Turkey morocco Pocketbook containing papers and notes of no value to anybody but the owner. Twenty dollars reward paid upon return of same to 83 Cedar street, up stairs; no questions asked. F. P. MARKHAM.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM WAVERLEY and Neilson places to Broadway, opposite Washington place, a gold hunting case Watch and long gold ladies' neck Chain. The above reward, and no questions asked, on their return to 62 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, IN A FOURTH AVENUE stage, on Thursday night, between Niblo's and Fourteenth street, a gold hunting case Watch, London make. The gentlemanly finder will receive the above reward and have no annoying questions asked by leaving it at 52 East Thirty-fourth street.

$75 REWARD.—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK A watch from a gentleman on a Broadway car, on Friday evening, at 6 P. M. (monogram J. L. H. on back of watch), will return it to J. L. HILL, 129 Duane street, he will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENing, either at Steinway Hall or at Delmonico's, a Diamond Earring (three stones). The above reward will be given on returning it to 673 Fifth avenue.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM 97 COLUMBIA street, on the night of Jan. 13, 1870, nine United States 5-20 Bonds of 1867; three $1,000 Bonds, 1867, Nos. 132,666, 132,667, 132,668; six $500 Bonds, 1867, Nos. 20,115, 22,284, 54,951, 71,797, 86,832, 91,534. The above reward will be paid for their return to the subscriber, or a proportionate amount for the return of any of them.
WM. B. LAWRENCE, Trustee,
100 Water street or 97 Columbia street.
Captain J. J. KELSO, 300 Mulberry street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
MAIN..............................Saturday, Jan. 15,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp,
UNION..............................Saturday, Jan. 29,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. F. Dreyer, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..............................$120 gold
Second Cabin..............................72 gold
Steerage..............................25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg direct, and issuing through tickets to London and Paris.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold, Payable in United States gold.
The ALLEMANIA to sail Feb. 1.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 8 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
BELLONA..............Dixon..............January 29
ATALANTA..............Pinkham..............February 12
CELLA..............Gleadell..............February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. Apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO..............Cutting..............Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA..............Green..............Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MINNESOTA..............................Wednesday, Jan. 19
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, Fabes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American
Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.

Cuba....Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra....Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria....Thursday, Jan. 20	Nemesis..Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria..Wednesday, Jan. 26	Tripoli....Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon..Thursday, Jan. 27	Java....Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia....Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa....Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..............................145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..............................Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Duchesne..............................Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..............................Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..............................Saturday, March 5
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, January 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax),
Tuesday, January 25, 12 Noon,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—

COLUMBIA..........Jan. 15	CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5
EUROPA..........Jan. 22	IOWA..........Feb. 12
INDIA..........Jan. 29	CALEDONIA..........Feb. 19

—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
The rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Notice to shippers.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M., on Thursday, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight and passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.
For Porto Plata, Samana and St. Domingo city.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, January 26, at 12 o'clock noon precisely.
Excursion tickets for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the winter and spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo can be had at "Monsieur Agusta's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..............................$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold..............................80
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............................Wednesday, Feb. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..............................Tuesday, Feb. 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..............................January 20
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam, via Nassau..January 27
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..............................February 3
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant screw steamship MERRIMAC, 2,000 tons burden, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, January 24, at 12 M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer VICTOR, Captain Gates, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, January 15.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VARUNA, Captain Spencer, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, January 15.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble..............................Saturday, January 15
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp..............................Saturday, January 22
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line will despatch the following steamships from pier No. 12 North river, at three o'clock P. M.:—
SHERMAN..............................On Saturday, Jan. 15.
UNITED STATES..............................On Saturday, Jan. 22.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston, and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE STEAMSHIP VICTOR will leave on Saturday, January 15, at 3 P. M. First cabin, $50; second, $25. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 13 Broadway.
M. DOHERTY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE,
via Fernandina route.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamship
ALABAMA,
Captain Limeburner,
on Tuesday, January 18, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The MERCEDITA will follow and sail on Saturday, Jan. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, January 15, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHARLESTON will follow and sail on Tuesday, January 18.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander, will sail THURSDAY, January 20, at 3 P. M., from pier 8, N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
To be followed by sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA on January 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY AND THIRty-fourth street.—Rev. Moses Hull will speak before the Society of Spiritualists Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Public invited.

A WORD TO PROTESTANT AMERICAN CITIZENS.—"The Bible in Our Schools and State," a discourse by Rev. W. H. Boole. For sale at TIBBALS & SON'S, 37 Park row. Single copies 6 cents, $5 per 100.

A.—WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN STREET Methodist Episcopal church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

AT YORKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ON Monday evening, Jan. 17, Rev. John McNaughton will lecture on "Reformation and Reformers Before the Reformation." Lecture begins at 7 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Prophecies Concerning the Roman Antichrist and His Coming Doom."

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING BY REV. Dr. Cheever, in the hall corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Seats free and all persons cordially invited. Subject—"The Disposition of Character in Time and Eternity."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH AVEnue, above Forty-fifth street.—Divine service on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening by the Rt. Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY PARISH, 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets. Services Sunday, Jan. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. J. R. C. Beaubien will officiate. Subject of the evening sermon—"The Struggle in Life between Man's Will and God's Will."

"FALLEN WOMEN."—AT THE URGENT REQUEST of the trustees of the Midnight Mission, the Rev. Dr. Morgan of St. Thomas' church, will repeat his sermon on the above subject in Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday evening, January 16, at 7½ o'clock. A full representation of the church is greatly desired.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Service Sunday (D. V.), at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening subject—"The Idolators Punished and Moses Interceding for Israel."

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH avenue, next to Thirty-fourth street.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

INVITATION.—LECTURE UPON "THE CATHOLIC View of the Public School Question," by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Hall of the Cooper Institute, Sunday evening, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M. Committee:—Jose F. Navarro, Robert O'Brien, C. A. Hubbard, P. Garrick, James Griffin, Robert Coddington. P. C. WRIGHT, Chairman.
T. M. TOOLE, Secretary.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—AN ILLUStrated lecture on the Holy Land will be delivered in this church, corner Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 17th and 18th inst., by the Hon. L. H. Diehl, late United States Minister to Asia. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, to include both lectures, 50 cents.

REV. G. L. CHANEY WILL PREACH AT THE CHURCH of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Sunday, Jan. 16, morning and evening. Subject, evening,—"What Hands were Made For."

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., WILL PREACH AT St. Luke's M. E. Church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John Emory at 7½ P. M.

REV. JULIUS L. DANNER WILL OCCUPY THE PULPIT of the Sixth avenue Reformed church on Sabbath morning and evening, Jan. 16. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

"SECTARIANISM NOT CHRISTIANITY."—REV. Chauncey Giles will preach on the above subject Sunday at 11 A. M., in the New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL DEliver his lecture on "Building and Being," before the Lee Literary Association, in the Universalist church, Bleecker street, corner of Downing, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the door.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, 153d street and Tenth avenue.—Second week of special religious services as follows:—Preaching Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. J. Millard; evening by Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D., of Philadelphia; Monday evening by Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of Chicago; Tuesday evening by Rev. W. P. Corbit; Wednesday evening by Chaplain C. C. McCabe; Thursday evening by Rev. C. A. Stoddard; Friday evening by Chaplain C. C. McCabe. Evening services commence promptly at 7½ o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 722 BROADWAY, UNDER New York Hotel, the highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years. NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other securities, negotiated for any amount.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,—TO all persons interested in the estate of Stephen Dorlon, late of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the county of Queens, at the Surrogate's office in the village of Jamaica, in the said county, on the 10th day of February, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of Julia A. Dorlon, administratrix, &c., of said deceased. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said county of Queens to be hereunto affixed. Witness, James W. Covert, Esq., Surrogate of our said county of Queens, at the Surrogate's office in the village of Jamaica, in the said county, the 6th day of January, 1870.
JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

Important Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

An Old Alabama Claim Suit—The Custom House Drawback Frauds—The Fugitive Caldwell—The Gowan and Wetton Divorce Cases—General Twiggs' Swords—Grand Jury Presentment—Sentences Against Carrying Concealed Weapons.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

An Alabama Claim Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The motion in the case of Cushing et al. vs. John Laird, the younger, came on for final argument in the United States District Court, in admiralty, before Judge Blatchford. The suit in which the motion was made was brought by the owners of the American ship Sonora to recover the damage sustained by them through the destruction of their vessel by the Alabama, which was built and fitted out by John Laird, Jr., the Clyde shipbuilder. Laird's property in this country was attached to abide the issue of the suit. The motion mentioned was made on behalf of Laird to have the attachment set aside and dissolved. After hearing argument by Mr. T. C. Buckley, in favor of the motion, and by Mr. Caleb Cushing, in opposition, the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

The Drawback Frauds—Caldwell to be Arraigned.

The United States vs. R. B. Caldwell.—The defendant in this case, as is known, is charged with having been the prime mover in the drawback frauds which have engaged the attention of the courts for so long a time, and attracted, besides, the interest of the government and the public at large. His arrest, examination on an extradition warrant, his discharge and subsequent avoidance by a strategy of rearrest in the Montreal court room will be remembered. It seems that the authorities are still after him, as with him lies the whole yet undiscovered secrets of the extensive drawback frauds on the revenue through the Custom House. He has not yet been rearrested, but the officers are on his track, and it is only a question of time as to when he shall make his appearance to answer the charges that are preferred against him.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Anderson Counterfeit Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Anderson.—The defendant is charged with passing a quantity of fifty cent currency stamps (counterfeit) upon a number of dealers and storekeepers in the Second avenue. The particulars of the case have already appeared in the HERALD. A number of witnesses were yesterday examined before the Commissioner, but in the absence of others whose testimony was required the case was adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Appeal from a Judgment—Alleged Breach of Covenant.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady.

Augustine W. Daley vs. John Ericsson.—This was an appeal by defendant from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff on a verdict rendered at the Circuit. The action was commenced in August, 1866, and tried at the New York March Circuit, 1868, before Judge Morgan. It appeared, according to the complaint, that on the 8th of December, 1846, Charles Dimmock, William A. Spark and Francis B. Deane, Jr., recovered a joint judgment in the New York Superior Court against John Ericsson, the defendant, in an action for breach of covenant, for $3,013 11. In 1847 plaintiffs therein filed a creditor's bill against the defendant, who, in November of that year, paid $1,000 on account of the judgment, the plaintiffs consenting to suspend proceedings in that suit. Spark, one of the plaintiffs, died in 1848. Dimmock, also one of the plaintiffs, died in October, 1863, and Deane was left sole surviving plaintiff, and, in 1865, assigned the judgment and balance due thereon to the plaintiff in this action. The answer admitted the judgment, but denied everything else.

After hearing the arguments of counsel the Court reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Gowan Divorce—Decree of Divorce Opened.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Mary E. Gowan vs. John Gowan.—This case, which was fully reported in the HERALD, has been so far decided by the Court setting aside the decree obtained against the defendant and giving him liberty to deliver his answer denying the charges of adultery, upon certain terms—namely, that the defendant pay the taxed costs, and also pay to the plaintiff alimony at the rate of fifty dollars a month pending the suit.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Wetton Divorce Case—A Hit at the Times.

Before Judge Barnard.

Charles A. Wetton vs. Margaret Wetton.—In this case Judge Barnard rendered judgment. It was a motion to set aside the judgment of divorce granted some time since, on the ground that the order for the publication of the summons was void because of the insufficiency and that the proceedings were fraudulent.

Judge Barnard, in rendering his decision, said that the section 135 of the Code provided for the publication of the summons in actions for divorce in the cases prescribed by law where the defendant could not be found after due diligence, within the State, and that fact appeared by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court. He was entirely satisfied that the proceedings were regular, and that the judgment was valid so far as the first ground of motion went. As to the charge of fraud, he was of opinion that the defendant had wholly failed to sustain it. He was satisfied that since May, 1866, they have been practically divorced; that she was a woman of bad character and that she was guilty of adultery. The proof upon that point was overwhelming. The plaintiff since the divorce had married a lady of high character. The marriage ceremony had been performed on the 1st of September last in the presence of four hundred or more persons and in the most public manner. It was published in the leading newspapers of this city, though the defendant claimed it was not until November last that she discovered it. Her own story of herself, the affidavits she produced and the answering papers convinced him that the divorce separating the parties should not be disturbed. The second marriage must be regarded as valid, and under all the circumstances to set it aside would be to inflict irreparable injury upon a wholly innocent party, because the last marriage was contracted by the lady who was his present wife upon the faith of the divorce, and if the defendant failed to keep her residence in such a locality as to enable the plaintiff to ascertain her whereabouts, or if she failed to receive the copy summons and complaint, or to see the publication in two of the leading newspapers in this city, those failures are not the fault of the present wife nor of the plaintiff, and must be borne by the defendant, whose story was a strange one. She said in May, 1866, because of the plaintiff's adultery, which he denied, she left him, and that they had not cohabited since; she did not pretend she had from that time to this regular employment, but was in the habit of receiving from him in the street and in other public places the pittance of five dollars, ten dollars and twenty dollars, now and then; that she was in great want, yet never sued for a divorce, and she said she went out of the city at plaintiff's request. The more he (Judge Barnard) reflected upon the case and examined it the better he was satisfied that justice had been done as well as it could be administered by human laws, which, although imperfect, were the only ones governing in those cases. What those administering or preaching divine plans would do under similar circumstances he did not know, and, judging from examples, they did not. The motion must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Twiggs Swords—General Butler Ordered to Show Cause Why He Shall Not be Attached—Opinion of Judge Freedman.

Before Judge Freedman.

It will be remembered that a few days since a motion was made in the Special Term of the Superior Court for the issuance of an attachment against General Benjamin F. Butler for having disobeyed an order of one of the judges of the court commanding him to appear and undergo an examination before trial in an action then pending. Judge Freedman has now rendered an opinion in the case, in which, after reviewing it at some length, he holds that, although the case is one entitled to be removed into the Circuit Court of the United States by compliance with the provisions of the statute, yet the verification of the defendant's petition for that purpose is informal, and the cause is therefore still in the Superior Court, and the parties subject to its jurisdiction. In his opinion delivered on the motion Judge Freedman says:—"The filing of a petition, properly verified by an affidavit valid in law, is indispensable, and it has been held by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Jones vs. Seward, 41 Barb., 263, that when this requirement has been complied with it is the duty of the State court to desist from proceeding further in the cause. Assuming this to be so, and it having been made to appear that a petition has been filed by the defendant with the view of obtaining the benefit of this Congressional enactment, the only question which can arise on this motion is whether the petition is properly verified so as to entitle the defendant to use and rely upon it in opposition to the motion. After a careful examination of the statutes of the United States, as well as of this State, which designate the officers before whom affidavits may be taken and which provide for the authentication of the jurats of such officers, I have become satisfied that the verification of the petition on the files of this court is insufficient for that purpose. The affidavit annexed to defendant's petition was sworn to before one Robert B. Caverly, residing at Lowell, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, who certified the same under his hand and seal as an alleged commissioner for the State of New York, appointed pursuant to the laws of 1850 and 1857 of said State herein before referred to; but there is no certificate of the Secretary of State subjoined or affixed thereto. Not being sworn to by a person authorized by Congress it cannot be read in evidence in any court of the United States (Haight vs. The proprietor of the Morris Aqueduct, 4 Wash. C. Ct., 601), and not being authenticated by the laws of the State of New York it cannot be used here, for the statute of 1850 provides not only that it shall not be read in evidence, but also that it shall not be used for any purpose whatsoever. In either respect of the case the defendant has failed to comply with the essential provisions of the law, upon the strict compliance with which the validity of his entire affidavit depends. He, therefore, has not complied with the requirements of the act authorizing the removal of the case into the federal courts, and consequently the action has not been removed, but is still pending in this court. Under these circumstances the plaintiff is entitled to an order requiring the defendant to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Samuel Himmelstein vs. Manly A. Britton.—Motion granted.

Peck vs. Odell.—Motion granted, without costs.

Miner vs. Steward.—Same.

Murphy vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Same.

Caldwell vs. Clerc.—Motion granted and receiver appointed.

Carpenter vs. Strong et al.—Motion granted.

Cawver et al. vs. Bonne et al.—Same.

Grant et al. vs. Cottet al.—Motion granted, without costs.

Burt vs. Demhempt.—Same.

Harris vs. Macaulay.—Same.

Keep et al. vs. Belden et el.—Motion granted.

Lombard vs. Heath et al.—Motion granted and cause referred.

Trask, Jr., vs. the Great Western Insurance Company.—Same.

Goodkind vs. Keller.—Case, with amendment, settled and filed in clerk's office.

Robinson vs. Aitkin.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with leave to renew on payment of ten dollars costs on further papers.

Prentiss vs. Evans et al.—Motion dismissed, with five dollars costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Rowena Florence vs. Benjamin E. Butler.—Motion granted.

Mary H. Townshend vs. Charles Gould, Jr., et al.—Findings settled and judgment signed and filed in clerk's office.

Same vs. Same.—Extra allowance of $50.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Derby vs. Hartmann.—Motion denied, without costs, with leave to renew on termination of the appeal in Superior Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Presentment of the Grand Jury Relative to Concealed Weapons—Legislative Aid Invoked.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Shortly after the opening of the Court yesterday morning the Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, and the foreman addressed the Court as follows:—

YOUR HONOR—It has been decided by the Grand Jury that a presentment should be delivered to the Court this day, so that it may be acted upon as quickly as possible. There is a bill now brought into the Senate of the State of New York with regard to the carrying of concealed weapons—that is, loaded pistols and other firearms. The Grand Jury have taken the matter into consideration, and they have drawn up a presentment, and beg that your Honor will have it forwarded to Albany as soon as possible, so that the matter may be taken up and acted upon as quickly as the Legislature can possibly act upon it. That is the reason why this presentment is now placed before you at this early stage of our proceedings.

Judge BEDFORD said that the request of the Grand Jury would be attended to.

The following is the presentment:—

The Grand Inquest of the January term of the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of New York respectively present to the court that some legislative action is much needed to diminish the practice of carrying loaded firearms concealed about the person, and they understand that a bill, of which a copy is appended, was passed by the Assembly last session, but failed in the Senate; and in the judgment of this Grand Inquest the provisions in the proposed enactment are judicious, and, particularly, the provisions of the third section are well suited to attain the end in view.

They therefore request your Honor to forward to the Legislature now in session the presentment, with such opinion as it may please the Court to add.

BARNET'L. SOLOMON, Foreman.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A HOST OF YOUTHFUL BURGLARS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

The City Judge proceeded to sentence those prisoners who were remanded during the week.

William Welsh and Daniel Donohue, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were each sent to the State Prison for two years.

John O'Neil, who pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years in consequence of his youth.

John Green and Charles O'Neill, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Augustus Schmidt, who was charged with burglariously entering a liquor store in East Thirty-ninth street on the 7th of this month, with an intent to steal property, pleaded guilty. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.

William Davis pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, the indictment charging that on the 29th of December he burglariously entered the house of Jules Fixfax, No. 8 West Fourteenth street, and stole $200 worth of silver ware. His Honor sentenced this youth to the Penitentiary for four years, and remarked that it was sad to perceive that every prisoner charged with burglary on the calendar was about seventeen years of age.

A SAILOR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR STABBING A CITIZEN.

Peter Hamlin was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. Wm. Burns, the complainant, testified that early on the morning of New Year's day, while passing through Madison street, he was stabbed in the shoulder by the prisoner, without any provocation on his part. The complainant expressed his desire to withdraw the charge, the wound not being serious; but the prosecuting authorities refused to grant his request, believing that the interests of society demanded the punishment of parties who are reckless of human life.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—"Hamlin, you have testified that you are a sailor and have followed the sea for six years. If this be so you are not a true type of that profession. Sailors are generally brave, noble fellows, with generous instincts. They never carry the slungshot, for that is the coward's weapon. From the evidence I believe you are a desperate character, and have no doubt of your guilt. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison for the term of five years."

A PLAYED OUT GAME.

William L. Bogart, against whom were five complaints for obtaining money by false pretences, was tried upon an indictment charging him with procuring fifty dollars from William Robinson about the 22d of December, 1868, by making certain false statements to him which induced him to part with his money. Robinson stated that thirteen months ago the defendant (who was a decrepit old man) called at his house in Twenty-ninth street and said he had been in Liverpool and learned that Mr. Robinson's cousin, who went to California to dig gold, proceeded to Melbourne, Australia, where he acquired a good deal of money; that he returned to Liverpool with the intention of coming to America, but took sick and died there; that he (Bogart) was a Freemason and that his cousin was one also; that he had a lot of merchandise which was consigned to him (Robinson) by his cousin, and that if he gave him fifty dollars to pay the expenses of bringing the property here it would be delivered to him. The defendant subsequently informed him that the captain of the ship had smuggled some of the goods. Believing these representations, Robinson gave the old man fifty dollars, and that was the last he saw of him till a short time ago, when he caused his arrest. Judge Bedford, in his charge to the jury, gave a very clear statement of the law applicable to this offence. After a verdict of guilty had been rendered, his Honor complied with the suggestion of Mr. Fellows that "the old sinner" be sent to some place where he would have a good home and be kept from obtaining money by false pretences. The sentence was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

THE ALLEGED BOND SWINDLE.

Judge Ledwith has rendered the following decision in the matter of the complaint of Cornelius W. Campbell against A. T. Sawyer, J. J. Bowman and Samuel W. Ropes:—Having heard all the testimony in the prosecution I have concluded to discharge all the parties accused, as the complainant has failed to establish his allegations of fraud or attempted fraud against the parties charged. As to Mr. Sawyer the testimony clearly established the fact that he acted as counsel for Mr. Bowman and not otherwise. The complaint is, therefore, dismissed.

NEW YORK CITY.

MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Another Mysterious Murder—Identification of a Railroad Victim—A Midday Robbery—A Conscientious Prosecutrix—After the Coterie—Assaults, Robberies, Burglaries and Miscellaneous Matters.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	35	26	3 P. M.	46	33
6 A. M.	35	23	6 P. M.	43	35
9 A. M.	35	24	9 P. M.	42	33
12 M.	46	28	12 P. M.	41	31

Average temperature yesterday........29⅛

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........40⅜

Four lots on south side of 130th street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, have recently been sold to the Third avenue Railroad Company for $5,000 each, for a railroad depot in connection with the Third avenue front.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall, this evening, at eight o'clock P. M. The subject of the lecture is "Fishes and Reptiles, their Structure and Natural History." Professor Adrian J. Ebell will be the lecturer on the occasion.

The Empire Base Ball Club, one of the oldest and most prominent amateur organizations, will have an election for officers on Monday next at the Study. This club should be in a prosperous condition, but owing to the lukewarmness of many of the members it is rather behind in its settlements. An effort will be made to remedy the evil at the meeting, which will no doubt be largely attended.

A total eclipse of the sun will occur on next Monday morning, January 17. This eclipse will not be visible in this latitude, but visible in part at Chicago, Ill.; also wholly or partially visible at points west of that city, as at St. Paul, Omaha, Sitka, in Alaska; Sacramento and San Francisco; visible also in Asia and Europe. The moon will be full in New York at forty-nine minutes past nine A. M.

The editor of the Spanish journal in this city, Don Jose Ferrer de Couto, was summoned lately to Havana on important business, and left yesterday. Before his departure he was made the recipient of a banquet at Maillard's, on which occasion the Spanish Consul, Señor Balbino Cortes; Señor Ceballos, Señor Antonio Gonzalez, J. and R. Vega, and some fifty other Spanish residents, were present. There was considerable speechifying, and the departing editor was flattered and complimented on every side.

The body of the lad run over corner of Forty-fifth street and Fourth avenue by a train of cars belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company has been identified as that of Thomas Duffy, eleven years of age, who lived with his parents at No. 347 East Seventeenth street. The remains were horribly mutilated, the body being nearly cut in two by the car wheels. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue, where the remains were conveyed by the Nineteenth precinct police immediately after the occurrence. The circumstances under which the accident took place will be developed at the official investigation.

According to a police telegram received at the Central Police Office, from Captain Garland's precinct, at forty-five minutes after noon yesterday, it appears that yesterday afternoon four gentlemen, dressed in the height of fashion, entered the office of Minturn, Brown & Co., 115 Pearl street, and announced that they desired to make some purchases. While the proprietors were showing three of them their staples the fourth discovered $500 lying loose upon a desk. He was not slow to transfer it to his pocket and join his companions, who bade the occupants of the place "Good day" and took their departure. A few minutes after the "country dealers" had gone the robbery was discovered and reported to the police, but the thieves had escaped.

Information was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that George Stoll, a German, thirty-two years of age, had died at his residence, 124 Delancey street. On Christmas eve deceased was in the lager beer saloon of Darius Adnot, 123 Delancey street, when three strangers came in and wanted some beer, but the proprietor told them it was too late and that all his beer was out. Beer was finally served them, but they refused to drink it and were ordered out, deceased assisting in ejecting one of them. In doing so he was stabbed in the right side of the neck. Stoll did not see a knife in the hands of the man; he put out and did not know who stabbed him. The ante-mortem statement of the victim was taken two or three days after the occurrence, which developed the above facts. Charles and Edward Albright, brothers, who were in the saloon at the time of the affray, were secured as witnesses, but liberated on bail. No one seems to know the name or whereabouts of the person who inflicted the fatal wound. The case will be further investigated to-day or as soon as the attendance of the necessary witnesses can be secured.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A man named Henry Strauss, a pedler, of Eldridge street, walked up to the store door of Robert Curry, 55 Leonard street, yesterday afternoon, and with a book in his hand, as though he were employed by the firm, picked up a large packing case, containing seventy-five dollars' worth of suspenders, and walked away with it. He was immediately apprehended and committed by Justice Cox to answer.

Detective Dolan, of the Sixth precinct, apprehended two men, giving the names of George Beesley and William Schlissenger, having in their possession a quantity of damp linen, supposed to be stolen while suspended for drying. The linen is principally ladies' underclothing and bed linen. Any persons having recently lost this description of property may probably hear something about it by giving information at the Tombs or at the Sixth precinct station house. The men were brought before Justice Cox and were temporarily committed to answer.

Detective Blackwood, of the Ninth precinct, yesterday morning arraigned two brothers named William C. and George Mason, residing at 708 Greenwich street, before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of Joseph Splenyatien, of 130 Charles street, charged with burglariously entering his premises at the above number on Thursday afternoon, by means of unlocking the door with a skeleton key, and stealing money and clothing valued at $1,000. They were remanded to the station house until this morning.

A respectably dressed man, named Charles Vogner, was brought up in custody of officer Cooke, of the Broadway squad, charged, on the complaint of Charles Gile, a German, who could not speak a word of English, of 101 Seventh street, with stealing a satchel, containing property of the value of fifty dollars, from Chambers street ferry, about half-past four o'clock on Thursday morning. He was brought before Justice Cox yesterday, at the Tombs, and held to answer.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday two young women, named Kate Clancey and Sarah Simpson, were brought up before Judge Cox by detective McKeever on a charge of picking the pocket of the sister-in-law of Justice Shandley, at Taylor's dry goods store, in Broadway, on Wednesday last, and stealing a ring and other property of the value of about $200. The lady, though morally certain that these were the women who had robbed her, had conscientious scruples about swearing it, and therefore the prisoners were discharged, with a caution.

A stylish, good looking man, named Bearman, better known as "Johnny Bearman," and in connexion with "Colonel Billy Mulligan," who raised a regiment of men during the war, and whose headquarters were at Houston street, was arrested on Thursday night at the ball at the Academy of Music for defrauding Mr. Alexander Stetson, of the Astor House, of a sum of money. Bearman worked with Hartmann, who collected subscriptions for a bogus deputy sheriff's bereaved family. The latter has been committed to the General Sessions. Bearman was brought before Mr. Justice Cox on the above charge, and the examination is fixed for this morning at ten o'clock.

A man named Edwin H. Smith, a bartender by occupation, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon an elderly man named Patrick Malloy, residing in East Forty-ninth street. It appears that Smith raised a disturbance with Malloy in a liquor saloon upon Second avenue, and that he (Smith) followed him out and beat, jumped upon and otherwise injured Malloy, making a compound fracture of the unfortunate man's leg. Malloy was unable to appear in court, but detective Hamill, of the Nineteenth precinct, made a charge against Smith, and he was committed to await the result of Malloy's injuries.

A seaman named William J. Mahony yesterday appeared before Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court and charged a hack driver named John Sommers with robbing him of $100 in money, an overcoat and a baggage check. Mahony is a sailor recently returned from sea, and on Wednesday night he proceeded to the Harlem Railroad depot for the purpose of proceeding to see his friends in Massachusetts. He took his ticket for Boston, and while waiting for the train he fell in with Sommers, who took him out to drink. Mahony became overcome with his potations and laid down to take a sleep in the hackdriver's room. When he awoke he found the above-mentioned property stolen, and being suspicious of Sommers he caused his arrest. When taken before Justice Bixby the evidence against Sommers appeared to be conclusive, and he was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A report has been given out to the effects that the Union League Club held an election on Thursday night, at which, it is said, the following officers were elected:—President, Jackson S. Schultz; vice presidents, William Cullen Bryant, George Griswold, Cyrus W. Field, William A. Booth, William T. Blodgett, Thomas B. Van Buren, Alexander T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, William J. Hoppin, Charles Butler, William H. Fogg, Theodore Roosevelt; secretary, J. Langdon Ward; treasurer, George Cabot Ward; executive committee, Le Grand B. Cannon, Salem H. Wales, John H. Hall, Charles L. Tiffany, Joseph H. Choate, John Armstrong, Cornelius R. Agnew, Richard Butler, Charles Denison, Charles G. Judson, Henry Clews, Adrian Iselin, John F. Kensett, Edward M. Townsend, Henry F. Hitch. The Committee on Admissions is headed by N. Peudleton Hosack; on Publication, by Rush C. Hawkins; on Library, by Peter McMartin, and on Art, by George P. Putnam. The Auditors are Messrs. Budd, Niebuhr and Davidson. It is also said that reports were read which showed that the club has now 1,083 active and 350 honorary members; that its receipts for the year were $75,000; that its expenditures for furniture and improvements amounted to $11,000; for the discharge of an old debt $19,000; and that the club has $5,000 now on hand.

THE BON-BON WAR.

Views and Opinions of the Candy Makers—Suggestions for the Protection of the Public—An Indignant Bon-Bonniere—One Thousand Dollars Challenge.

Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire. —*Milton.*

Strange all this difference should be,
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee. —*Byron.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your editorial article in Friday's paper on the adulteration of confectionery your suggestion is the only really sensible move that has been made in the right direction. Let us have a commission appointed, of good men and true, who will do the work without fear or favor. Let them visit all the establishments, large and small, that manufacture confectionery; let them obtain samples, and particularly of the opaque candies, bon-bons and lozenges—the transparent candies not being so easily adulterated—and have the samples from the different stores carefully marked, so that no mistake can occur; have them analyzed by a first class chemist and inform the public of the result, so that they may know where they can buy pure, wholesome articles. Let this commission remain in force and make their visits at irregular periods throughout the year, and particularly just before the holidays, when such large quantities of sweets are consumed; then let every party guilty of adulteration be held up to public shame through the medium of the press. You have a "Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals." Why not have one to protect men, women and children? In fact, the same society already organized might do the work. There are such commissions in Paris. Why not have them here? Human life and health is just as valuable in New York as in Paris. But my impression is that many men who have made large fortunes in a few years have made it by practising the very rascalities they now so loudly condemn and try to foist on to the shoulders of some poor devil who is trying to rise, probably by self-denial and hard labor, quick sales and small profits, simply because his success has interfered with their profits.

All seems infected that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.
But let the galled jade wince.
Every dog must have his day.

There is no doubt of adulteration being practised, and to a great extent, and mainly by the large manufacturing establishments, who do a wholesale business, and it may be by small manufacturers also; but to say because a confectionery article is sold at a low price it must necessarily be impure is all "bosh." Good, wholesome confectionery can be made cheap and pure. Cream bon-bons, opaque and transparent candies, mint and rose drops, butter taffy, &c., can be produced, good and pure, at from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound. Here is an example:—The ingredients for cream bon-bons, or fondant, are, or ought to be, simply sugar, water and flavor. The creamy, soft texture is only the result of the degree to which the sugar is boiled, and the manipulation it undergoes on the marble after it is boiled. Now we will count the cost of a twelve pound batch of fondant, or cream bon-bons:—Twelve pounds of sugar, at sixteen cents per pound, one dollar and ninety two cents; water, nothing; flavor—lemon oil, rose water, orange flower water, vanilla extract, wintergreen, sassafras, cinnamon, sufficient for the batch, fifteen cents; labor and fire twenty-five cents. The fondant being now made we will cast it into shapes or bon-bons and chrystallize them; for the labor and fire for this we will allow fifty cents. The sugar to crystallize them with, say eight pounds in syrup, the bon-bons will take up full one-half in shape of crystals, increasing the weight of the batch four pounds, making in all sixteen pounds, the four pounds of sugar costing sixty-four cents; the four pounds of syrup drained off and left is used in the next operation. Now we have the whole cost (without including rent,) $3 46, and we have sixteen pounds of bon-bons, which, at thirty-five cents per pound, produce $5 60, leaving a profit of $2 14 on the batch; and you have a pure article—to be sure not any better or worse than you would have if you simply took a piece of loaf sugar and flavored it with a drop of lemon or other extract.

This example is only given to show that a pure article can be made of ordinary confectionery, good and cheap. Now if in the above batch I flavor very highly and use otto of roses, the vanilla bean, neroli, jasmin, pistache or other very expensive flavors, such as peach pulp, strawberry, raspberry and pineapple juices, which are worth from two to three dollars a bottle, I increase the cost to more than double the above calculation, and the price of the bon-bon is increased accordingly.

By all means, Mr. Editor, let us have the commission and break this thing up. Let them visit Broadway, Mercer street, Wooster street, Bleecker street, Greenwich street, Duane street, Cortlandt street, Staten Island, and, in fact, all factories, large and small; examine closely and find out what eats the marble slabs on which the fondants are made into holes; inquire of the marble masons in the neighborhood of the Bowery and find out whose marbles have been most frequently replaned. You will then know who is who and what is what.

By giving this article a place in your valuable paper you will oblige a practical confectioner of forty years' standing. JAMES W. PARKINSON.

A Wooster Street Dealer Speaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A few days back parties who are jealous of my success in underselling them and taking a large quantity of the Broadway candy trade to my more humble quarters in Wooster street caused articles and letters to be placed in your valuable paper calculated to destroy my business, from the fact that as they said my candies were poisonous and impure. In answer I would say that I have been four years at No. 16 Wooster street and that I defy them to prove one iota to that effect, and invite members of the trade to inspect my stock, and am willing to place $1,000 in your hands, which I am satisfied to forfeit, if the least impurity is found in any candies of my manufacture.

C. HUMBERT,
No. 9 Wooster street, New York.

THE CASE OF DR. SCHOEPPE.

He Denies His Identity with the Berlin Schoeppe—Declarations of Three Citizens of Carlisle, Pa.

The following letters will explain themselves. They are in relation to the article in the HERALD of last Sunday containing revelations translated from a letter of Professor Gneist, of Berlin, seriously damaging the reputation and character of Dr. Schoeppe, as will be remembered. The first is a letter from the Doctor, as follows:—

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 12, 1870.

F. C. MORTON, M. D.:—

DEAR SIR—I just received the copy of the HERALD. I saw the letter which it contains. Steps were immediately taken to refute this slander. There is a certain class of people in your city who are operating with my persecutors against me. One of my attorneys, when in New York eight days before Christmas, brought this intelligence from New York here, and now the shell has exploded. As I am very much in a hurry I send you here enclosed a declaration of three respectable German citizens of this town, in German. Please have it published in the HERALD. In great haste. Yours, &c.,

P. SCHOEPPE.

Enclosed was the following declaration, which is translated for the benefit of the readers of the HERALD:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

From reports in several European papers we have seen that the person of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now here charged of murder by poisoning, is being identified with a certain person of the same name, who was accompanied from Germany by a bad reputation. We, the undersigned citizens of this country, emigrated from Germany, do herewith declare that the above statements of the European papers rests on the mistaken identity of the persons. We knew Dr. Schoeppe personally in Germany, and, from reliable sources, as a thoroughly respectable and honorable man, whose character is free from the accusations which are made against the person mistaken for him. We feel in duty bound to make this declaration in accordance with the truth, and to ask you to kindly publish this, our declaration, in your valuable journal.

LEWIS FABER.
F. KRAMER.
PETER KAFFENBERGER.

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 10, 1870.

A RAID ON THE BROKERS.

The Internal Revenue Tax to be Levied.

The Brokers Caving In—One Hundred and Thirty-three Suits Compromised and Penalties Paid.

The long mooted question as to the liability of brokers to pay the tax of one-twentieth of one per cent on all sales transacted by them had a practical solution yesterday. The point was first raised nearly a year ago by the then assessor of the Thirty-second district, when he claimed that brokers were liable to a tax for all the sales transacted by them, whether on their own behalf or in the interest of others. The matter was submitted to District Attorney Pierrepont, who sustained the assessor's view of the law, and on appeal to Commissioner Delano that official sustained Mr. Pierrepont's decision. Under these circumstances the broker fraternity had to make a virtue of necessity, and yesterday Mr. Webster, ex-assessor, and Mr. R. W. Andrews, counsel for the brokers, called at the District Attorney's office for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to compromise one hundred and eighteen suits which had been commenced some time ago against recalcitrant brokers. Although the tax on each may appear small, the magnitude of the transactions in which these parties are engaged is such that it is estimated that nearly ten millions of dollars can be annually raised by a proper enforcement of the law as regards the tax upon the brokerage business.

Mr. Phelps, Assistant United States District Attorney, representing Mr. Pierrepont, received Messrs. Webster and Andrews. The former named gentleman said that 133 brokers had settled the cases as against them, and that 118 others had expressed their willingness to comply with the law.

The following named brokers have paid penalty for non-payment of the tax, and have pledged themselves to the observance of the law in the future:—

Kamlah, Sunn & Co., J. M. Harshone & Bros., L. T. Hoyt, R. M. Ferris & Bro., F. D. Cobb & Co., R. L. Cutting & Co., A. B. Baylies & Co., Whitehouse & Co., Harnott, Parker & Co., Edward Brandon & Co., Betkman Bros. & Hollins, John Bloodgood & Co., Gray, Prince & Co., Deikherin, Cox & Kingers, Meyer & Greve, Weston & De Bilies, C. S. Sloane & Co., C. A. Clerys & Son, Clapp & Garnett, S. Shoats & Bro., John McJansey, W. H. Whittingham, Howard Hapsley, Matthew Sherman, Blake & Co., W. P. Ellerny, Harny & Searles, P. J. & A. Amour, Robert Lemeyster, Ives & Johnson, D. A. Boody, Foster & Randall, Chapen, Bowman & Day, Osborne & Commack, W. H. Worthington, G. B. Tilford, O'Brien Brothers, L. G. Florence, Robert Walker, Hunter & Bros., Awalt & Co., Gould, Strong & Co., Rufus Hatch & Co., J. A. Underwood & Son, Johnson & Day, Albert Frank & Bro., Farlee & Titus, L. H. Foot, Rasmus & Lesignole, E. H. Dearborn, Day & Morse, Thomas Dunman & Co., Justh & Co., Hall & Barr, D. Henry Smith, Stead, Stone & Co., W. R. Travers, Newcombe & Cook, T. N. & W. B. Laurance, Meserole & Trumbull, Tower & Learned, Baker & Ketcham, Darker & Gillespie, H. K. Wilcox, Dater & Tompson, Gregorie & Day, D. K. Morrison, August Lembert, Eugene Thompson, Shurtresamp & De Wolff, Underhill, Haven & Co., George & Samuel Bowne, Hoyt & Gardner, Wolberg & Co., Newton, Russell & Co., Palmer & De Forest, E. H. Bulkley & Co., Patcher Bros., Fuller, Trent & Co., M. W. Rodgers & Co., A. D. Williams & Co., Carman & Co., John Brownell & Bros., Durant & Earle, Lockwood & Davenport, E. F. Rook, Benjamin & Dickinson, Budge, Schiff & Co., Heath & Co., Halleck & Spaulding, Kidd, Price & Co., Lawrence Bros. & Co., De Long & Dyatt, Donnell & Nichols, Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., Loutier & Co., Hutchinson & Bross, Whitney & Wilson, Adams, Kimball & Moore, Chipman & Co., Swann & Payson, Jameson, Smith & Cottong, John Bonner & Co.; Dean McGuinness & Co., D. C. Hays & Co., H. M. Cahoone & Co., De Cappett, Rogers & Co.; W. & J. Taylor, Searles V. Miller, F. F. & H. L. Olcott, Moran & Gould, White, Morris & Co.; Bradford & Stanton J. Newell & Co., Delafield & Finch, D. F. Lockwood, E. S. Munroe & Co., Thomas Reed & Co., Robbins, Powell & Co.; Perman & Hoy, White, De Fraties & Rathbone, William B. Mott & Co.; Orthey & Dougherty, J. N. Perkins & Co., C. R. St. George, Cora & Auterman, Marquand, Hills & Co., Taussig, Fisher & Co., Gilston & Busnig, J. L. Taylor & Hooper, F. T. Walker, O. H. Kimball & Co., H. A. Bostwick, Fanshaw & Mulligan, Sout & Dickinson, Pullisan, Raymond & Co., Wadsworth & Co., Maxwell & Greves, A. V. B. Van Dyck.

SMALLPOX.

Instructions and Admonitions from the Board of Health.

The following document from the Board of Health, in regard to the loathsome disease which is now somewhat unnecessarily creating a great deal of anxiety and excitement, will be read, no doubt, with much interest:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, Jan. 14, 1870.

Rumors and anxieties concerning smallpox, many of which are exaggerated and erroneous, make it our duty to give full information in regard to the character and extent of its prevalence. A complete knowledge of the facts should put an end to needless fears, and at the same time help to secure more scrupulous attention to vaccination.

At the beginning of July last there remained only one small district in which vaccination had not been so completely performed as to render the spread of smallpox impossible. This district is comprised between Rivington and East Sixteenth streets and First avenue and the East river. It is as remarkable for the density as it is for the peculiarity of its population, and it is owing to these facts that smallpox became epidemic for a time in this small district after its school children and the infants had been generally vaccinated. Nothing short of the revaccination of many thousands of the adult population in the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards could have prevented the recent outbreak there. By such revaccination of this vast mass of population in the East Houston district the progress of the contagion has been quickly brought under control. This little district constitutes less than one-twentieth part of the area of the city; it is remote from the commercial streets. Every block in it is under strict sanitary care. The question of extinguishing the contagion is mainly a question of vaccination and of the somewhat arbitrary control of premises and things by which the contagion might be spread; and there is no doubt that the disease is under as complete control as the nature of the circumstances admits.

After completing the vaccination of the children throughout this and other portions of the city last July, and after completely extinguishing the smallpox contagion in every district except this peculiar one, it became necessary to undertake very general revaccination of the foreign adult population here, for, among this class, the disease continued to spring up; and this experience of imperfect vaccinations in a certain class of foreign residents has taught a remarkably important truth—the duty of good and the evil of imperfect vaccination.

All the schools, with their thousands of pupils, in the district which has been thus suffering from smallpox continue to be entirely protected. The same is true of school children in all other districts of the city, except in two or three schools up town, in which some pupils remain unvaccinated, though the Board of Health offered gratuitous vaccination to every child in the city last June. If section forty-two of bylaws of the Board of Education, explicitly requiring the vaccination of every pupil and teacher, is faithfully complied with, smallpox will not be heard of in any public school.

Unpleasant and troublesome as it is for the people to hear of this disease, no family dreads it too much. It must be dreaded to be avoided and prevented. Nearly one year ago, when it was discovered to be widely scattered throughout the city, it was estimated that nearly 100,000 of the inhabitants were unprotected against it. Since that date nearly 80,000 persons have been vaccinated, and there remain at least 20,000 more adults, mostly of foreign birth, that need to be revaccinated in order to protect them against that modified form of smallpox—varioloid—to which they are liable in consequence of their imperfect vaccination. Every child, and especially every infant that is old enough to be exposed in the public streets, should be well vaccinated, and families in which this duty was not well performed in infancy, and has not been faithfully repeated at the beginning of adult age, should at once attend the duty of revaccination. This done, smallpox would cease at once; but, if the duty is neglected, it may occasionally appear in families beyond the limits of the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, where its extinction will require many days more of vigilant effort.

Not a case of smallpox or anything that can communicate the contagion is allowed to be in or near any commercial street; as many persons are sent to hospital as can properly be sent, and every apartment and domicile in which a patient is allowed to remain is kept under strict sanitary care, and as far as possible every source and chance of contagion is controlled. In the fifteen months ending January 13 there were 1,186 cases of smallpox in New York, of which 216 died, and these cases were distributed in nearly 1,000 houses, in which there was an average population of about 40 persons in each house. This fact alone shows that it is entirely practicable to limit the progress of the contagion, and had our sanitary inspectors been able to revaccinate the adult population, as they vaccinated the children and other unvaccinated persons, the extinction of small-pox would have been accomplished in June. Even as it is it has been limited within close boundaries, and now, with the faithful co-operation of all persons whose duties it is to give information and to comply with sanitary rules, the city will soon be free from this most loathsome evil. Heads of families and medical attendants should not delay for a single hour to report to the Board of Health any new case that comes to their knowledge. It is easy to arrest the beginning of every new attempt to spread. The police telegraph is open for sending such information at all hours. Every tenement in the city has been visited by medical officers, and the points of danger are known by the condition of tenents, overcrowded, and thereby incapable of self protection. Yet, with all the disadvantages of a crowded population, strangers and business men visit this city with less danger than in almost any other great city, and with less risk of smallpox than would at present be incurred in the chief cities of England and Germany.

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, 301 MOTT STREET, New York.

SANITARY REGULATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX IN DWELLING HOUSES AND ELSEWHERE.

Concerning the Smallpox Patient.—Every case of this disease must be reported to the Sanitary Superintendent, at the office of the Board of Health, on the first day of the sickness or eruption.

The patient should be placed in a separate room, and no person, except the nurse and the physician, should be allowed to enter the sick room or to touch or be near any of the clothing. If the sick cannot be thus separated from all other persons the Board of Health will send the patient to hospital. Persons with smallpox must not be moved from one house to another or to hospital except by permission of the Board of Health, and in a carriage designated by the Sanitary Superintendent.

All Persons in the House Must be Vaccinated.—Have this performed by your own physician or go to the dispensary, or at once allow the Sanitary Inspector to vaccinate all who need. The hall doors must be locked and visitors to the house forbidden. No children from any family should be permitted to go to school while smallpox is in the house where they live.

Infected Things.—All clothing, bedding and furniture in the rooms where there is smallpox are considered as infected and must not be taken away or used until disinfected as the Board of Health directs. The infected clothing must be soaked in the disinfecting fluid and then boiled for an hour; or, if boiling is not possible, the disinfectant must be applied very thoroughly. Beds, pillows and thick stuffs, after being soaked in disinfecting fluid, must be placed on the roof or in an empty room to dry. They must not be placed in the yard or in the hallways. All straw beds and refuse stuff must be burned, but neither the bedding nor anything else can be removed from the house without permission.

The corpse of any person dead of smallpox should be wrapped in a clean sheet wet with the carbolic solution, and must be buried within twenty-four hours. Companies of persons and wakes must not be permitted about the corpse.

The rooms and furniture must be fumigated by an officer of the Board of Health as soon as the patient has been removed.

Adopted and ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Health, JANUARY, 1870. E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE PRODIGALS.

Mr. Cook Still a Wanderer from Home—The Clerical Scandal Yet a Mystery—The Bogus Correspondence—The Infatuation of Passion—Mrs. Cook Cared For—The Explanation of the Sisterhood of the Church.

The sensation of a mystery yet remains around the clerical scandal. "Interviewers," professional and otherwise, exhausted their industrial resources yesterday, but their assiduity was rewarded with little more than conjecture, and their greed for a sensation has been completely baulked. The smallest crumbs of incident connected with the elopement would have been thankfully received by these anxious inquirers; but any information on the yet great unknown and comparatively unexplored basal ground of conjecture—namely, "Where is Mr. Cook?" and "Where was Mr. Cook and Miss Johnson during the four days?" was sought for with avidity, but answers to these questions are at present among the things not generally known.

THE FEMALE PRODIGAL.

Miss Johnston is at her father's house, suffering still from the reaction consequent upon the excitement of the last week and the notoriety she has so unwittingly obtained. All who have known her, either as a fellow school teacher or as a member of the church and congregation, speak of her maidenly modesty and the unlikelihood of her being a temptress to her clerical adviser. Mr. Johnston's family is greatly respected by the society and congregation of the Seventh street Methodist church, and Miss Mattie was the last young lady in the church whom any one of its members would have suspected of an escapade of this kind. All the prominent male members of the church whom the HERALD reporter saw yesterday were uniform in their testimony of Miss Johnston's amiability and innocence. Mattie does not obtain so irreproachable a testimonial from her "sister" friends. Female loveliness, when it attracts to itself the passionate devotion of a prominent, distinguished and handsome man, especially when that man is a gushing clergyman, is a sure incentive to the arousing of woman's green-eyed jealousy and consequent innendos and hints that the erring sister could not be any better than she should be. It must be a source of great consolation to the *Tribune* that its sympathy for "poor, dear Mr. Cook" will be greatly appreciated by all the old and young women of the Seventh street Methodist church. Nothing would convince some of the Methodist sisterhood, whom the HERALD reporter had the misfortune to come across during his pursuit of knowledge on this delicate inquiry, that the depraved divine was not beguiled and bewitched by this youthful Eve, and that but "for her forwardness and her pushing herself upon him our pastor would not have been carried away by her artful devices." One of these ladies, who certainly had long since passed the years where the maiden and the woman meet, was withering in her pantomimic sneers as Miss Johnston being described as so very young and so very innocent. "Young, indeed! why, she will never see twenty any more. She knew what she was about. Innocent, indeed! I should like to know what she went to his study for, unknown to his wife." And so, by innuendoes that may mean anything or nothing, take their little revenge upon poor Mattie for being so unfortunate as to take "our pastor's" fancy.

THE "BOGUS" CORRESPONDENCE.

Those who are likely to be best informed on this matter are of opinion that the "bogus" extracts from a "bogus" correspondence given in a morning contemporary came from this famine source. It is a fact that no correspondence between Mr. Cook and Miss Johnston on either side has been shown to any one; and if any portion of this correspondence is producible it has not seen the light of day since Mr. Cook and his late companion returned. All extracts from letters are so many recollections of a heated feminine memory, excited by jealousy and vexation at the loss of their good-looking pastor.

THE INTERREGNUM.

The filling up of the period from Saturday to Tuesday by a statement that Mr. Cook and Miss Johnston went to Rahway, N. J., from Philadelphia, receives no confirmation from her friends, though it is not unlikely to be correct. Miss Johnston seems to have had very little of the society of her clerical admirer from the time they left New York, and the evident indifference shown by her as to Mr. Cook's whereabouts is strongly confirmatory of her innocence. With the present limited knowledge of how Mr. Cook and Miss Mattie spent the four days the only satisfactory conclusion to arrive at is that Miss Johnston has had a very narrow escape, and that she has been the victim of a youthful passion which led her into a very serious indiscretion.

WHERE IS MR. COOK?

Yesterday evening Mrs. Cook had no more idea where her truant husband was than any other inhabitant of the city of New York. From the night of his return up to last night she had never seen him nor heard anything more of him than that which has been communicated through the newspapers. All that either any of his or her friends knew was that when he left the Tombs a young man, one of the members of the church, went with him to a Broadway restaurant and there breakfasted together. On coming out Mr. Cook said to his young friend, "Now I don't want you to go with me," and, putting out his hand, he bid the young man "Goodby." The latter went on to his place of business, but has not the slightest idea of where Mr. Cook went. When they parted he supposed Mr. Cook would go to his home, to his wife and son. That he did not do this is very certain, and his departure or his hiding away leaves a very large margin for conjecture, and all kinds of stories are afloat. Each is quite as reliable as the other and all equally alike unworthy of belief. Those who know Mr. Cook best are convinced that he is not likely to have come to an untimely end, and they believe that he will "turn up" in the course of a few days a melancholy, repentent prodigal, worn out by the stings of remorse and outraged conscience.

THE INFATUATION OF PASSION.

Were it not an every day occurrence for a man to blight the fairest prospects in order that a master passion may ride triumphantly like a juggernaut car over his entire moral nature, it would have been a marvel that Cook should have been so blind to his own earthly interest as to do what he has done. He was the idol of his church and congregation. He was admired and respected, and this admiration and respect took the substantial form of a salary of $2,000, parsonage, coal, wood, gas, and other perquisites, besides church fees that yielded a very respectable addition to the salary. His church was increasing in the number of its members; he was in the middle of "a revival" in the society, and outwardly all was well. This cancerous, festering spot of an illicit love has blighted all, and, for a time, has done harm to the common cause of professing Christianity. Mr. Cook's congregation speak highly of his preaching. His sermons were attractive, and were enjoyed by all classes of his hearers. The only noticeable feature has been that of late there has been a want of spiritual tone in many of his sermons, though not so marked as to provoke much remark.

MRS. COOK.

Mrs. Cook, with her son Baldwin, who seems a clever boy, of about sixteen years of age, left the parsonage yesterday afternoon for her mother's house at Williamsburg. The church does not intend to desert her. A subscription has been started, which has met with very liberal response, and for a time, at least, Mrs. Cook will be placed in a position that will prevent her from seeking any outside assistance beyond that of her friends. In the meantime it is hoped that her misguided and infatuated husband will have been able to adjust himself to the ordinary relations of life and become a bread winner for his family.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 15

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Matinee at 1—HAMLET. Evening—MEG MERRILIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JOAN OF ARC—TOM AND JERRY—VILLAGE BARBER, &C.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY. Matinee at 2.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—OPERA BUFFO—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—"HASH."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—ILL RAGIO AFRICANO, &C. Matinee at ½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 15, 1870.

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12—The Business in Barrels: Uses and Abuses of the Traffic in Second-hand Barrels—The Fifth Avenue Cathedral and the Fenian Funds—Advertisements.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate only was in session yesterday. Mr. Genet introduced a bill to repeal the act of last winter authorizing the division of directors of the Erie, Central and Hudson River Railroads into classes, and also a bill to repeal the act authorizing a railroad in Twenty-third street.

THE VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.—In the United States Senate yesterday the debate was continued on the Virginia bill until a late hour, and it was finally agreed to take a vote on Monday. In the House Mr. Bingham's substitute for the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee was carried amid the applause of the Democratic side.

THE TRIAL OF EDWIN PERRY for the murder of Hayes was concluded in Brooklyn yesterday, the jury failing to agree. The Judge charged the jury, among other things, that there was no motive for the murder shown on the part of Perry, but that there was no necessity for the prosecution to prove a motive.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.—The liability of brokers to pay a tax on all sales transacted by them, whether on their own behalf or in the interest of others, has been affirmed by District Attorney Pierrepont and sustained by Commissioner Delano. The brokers who have heretofore contested suits against them for the collection of this tax consequently find themselves worsted and gave up the fight yesterday, all of them compromising the suits and settling up or paying the penalty of the law. This decision will add nearly ten millions of dollars a year to our revenues if the law is properly enforced.

Opposition to Further Annexations—Mr. Willard's Absurd Resolution.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, in the national House of Representatives the other day submitted a series of resolutions on retrenchment, economy, reduction of taxes, &c., which were referred to the Committee of the Whole for consideration. These resolutions are all very good, except the last, which declares "that any acquisition of foreign territory by treaty, cession or annexation by the United States, for which a consideration in money or its equivalent in the assumption of any debt or obligation of the people of such territory is to be paid, increases at once the expenditures of the United States and entails a prospective annual increase of the same, and is at war with every measure of economy now pressed upon the attention of Congress; is a direct assault upon the public credit, and is not called for by any exigency of national affairs;" which we pronounce a very absurd resolution in each and all of its conclusions.

The resolution is a shot aimed directly at the treaty for the annexation of the republic of Dominica, and indirectly at any negotiations initiated or likely to be initiated for the annexation of Hayti, which, with Dominica, will give us the whole of the splendid island of Hayti or St. Domingo, and at any proceedings looking to the purchase of the island of Cuba. Mr. Willard protests against any expenditure of money if necessary for any one of these contemplated acquisitions, because such outlay, he thinks, will be a drain upon the Treasury and "an assault upon the public credit." We say it will be no such thing. Similar objections were made to the purchase of Louisiana from France and the first Napoleon in 1803, at the awful price of fifteen millions of dollars, for an empire embracing New Orleans and Louisiana, the west side of the Mississippi Valley from Missouri down to Texas and the Gulf, and the outlets of the river—a region worth more than a thousand millions to us to-day.

Again, the same objections were made in 1820 to the purchase of Florida from Spain; but although, in addition to the purchase money of a few millions, the forty millions expended in Van Buren's Seminole war must be added to the costs of Florida, it has repaid the government in its live oak timber and other naval materials, and is invaluable as a military position in a foreign war. The same objections were raised against the annexation of Texas, in view of the costs and hazards of a war with Mexico; and against the acquisitions involved in the treaty of peace with Mexico and against the ten millions of purchase money embraced in the Gadsden treaty, ceding to us the southern portion of Arizona. But what were all the costs of Texas, the Mexican war, the Mexican peace and the Gadsden treaty compared with the wealth developed in these new acquisitions, and which has been pouring in upon us and has been yearly increasing in its returns from California, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona, to say nothing of Utah? In these acquisitions we have drawn from our investments of money and costs of all kinds the most splendid dividends ever dreamed of, and the value of the property involved, with its people and improvements, is simply incalculable.

Now, suppose each and all of these acquisitions rejected, and all territorial extensions avoided from 1803 down to this day, what would now be the position of this country? It would be in the position of a third rate Power among the nations, of about twenty millions of people, limited to the east side of the Mississippi river, excluded from its outlet, surrounded on three sides by foreign States, and still under the stifling grasp of a Southern slaveholding oligarchy. On the other hand, with all these territorial acquisitions and expansions since 1803 the area of the United States (excluding Alaska, itself a great empire in extent,) has been more than doubled, and we have a population of forty millions, and universal liberty and equality under the law are fixed in "the supreme law of the land." Putting all the costs in money, to the North and South, in one bill, of the terrible struggle which extinguished American slavery at ten thousand millions of dollars, we are still richer to-day, South and North, than we were on the momentous opening of the rebel fire on Fort Sumter. But what would have been the end of a war with slavery had our national boundaries remained as in 1803? It would have been the end of the United States.

Perhaps, however, the "gentleman from Vermont" has been cured of the annexation policy by Mr. Seward's purchase of the icebergs of Alaska for $7,200,000, and his treaty for the earthquake island of St. Thomas, calling for $7,500,000 more. St. Thomas, we grant, if purchased, would be a sell. Alaska, on the other hand, will probably within ten years yield us at least ten millions of money in furs, seal oil, codfish and salmon. And what of the direct question of the annexation of Dominica, on the basis of the assumption of the debt of the republic of a million and a half, and then the absorption of the Haytien end of the island, with its debt, say of three millions, or four or five millions, as the case may be? It will be but a bagatelle compared with the cash value and the immediate cash profits of that magnificent island. And so with Cuba, even if necessary, upon an outlay of a hundred millions. In a commercial and military view no sum of money, however large, can represent the value of those islands in the possession of the United States, especially with an eye upon Mexico, Central America and the Darien ship canal.

Mr. Willard's objections, then, to any expenditure of money for the annexations indicated, as objections even on the score of economy, are simply absurd; nor can we believe that he has anything more than a corporal's guard of followers in his penny-wise and pound-foolish notions in either house of Congress.

THE STANTON FUND has reached one hundred thousand dollars, and will probably soon reach twenty-five thousand more. The old idea that republics are ungrateful is an exploded notion. The donations to Rawlins' family, to Generals Grant and Sherman before they were clothed with political patronage, and this last gift to Stanton's family place our republic out of the category if the old idea is true. And they teach another thing—that it is well even in political life to be honest.

The Western Union Monopoly—The Danger to Its Stockholders.

Sooner or later the telegraph business of the country will be conducted under arrangements made by the government. In every essential particular the present postal system will become simply a telegraph system upon an enlarged scale. All messages of a business, domestic or government nature will, in time not remote, be transmitted in magnetic flashes from one end of the country to the other. We have seen that momentous questions affecting even the peace of nations have been discussed thousands of miles across oceans through submarine cables, and not an error, even to the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" has occurred. In our own immediate localities messages from the suburban towns and villages to the counting rooms of merchants, the offices of professionals, the workshops of artisans in the city, are transmitted, although sparsely at present in consequence of the high charges. In the city itself the local telegraph system scarcely meets the wants of our citizens, owing to excessive rates. Everywhere, in fact, we see the telegraph system moving and acting as a handmaid to promote the interests of communities, except—and mark the exception—where an overshadowing monopoly crushes private enterprise and boldly defies government interference or competition.

Addressing the stockholders in the Western Union Company from a standpoint personal to themselves, we ask them to consider the present position of their investments. The company has fifty millions in the enterprise. It is asserted that it is now losing one thousand dollars per day. The government proposes to build lines that will cover more territory than that occupied by the Western Union for twelve millions, or, according to Mr. Washburn's bill, buy up the existing lines at a fair appraisement, and making it unlawful (to quote a provision in the bill), after the 24th day of July, 1871, "for any person to transmit by electric telegraph, or by any device equivalent thereto, any message, information or intelligence of whatever description for hire, or to receive any moneys or reward of any kind for such transmission, except as under the regulation of the Post Office Department." Upon a capital of fifty millions the stockholders of the Western Union have realized comparatively slight, if any, dividends. If the government takes the field and builds its own lines, the same as it would its own post roads, and regulates the transmission of business over them as it now regulates its own postal business, by the utter prohibition of competition, what becomes of the investments of the stockholders in the Western Union? They would be worth less than the paper upon which the stock is written.

Again, we find arrayed against this oppressive Western Union monopoly an army of the most expert telegraph operators in the world. They have struck, not for higher, but against an unreasonable reduction in the present rate of wages for their services. As business approaches a specie basis it is not unfit to anticipate an amelioration in the standard of prices for everything. But the tyrannical application of concentrated capital against the rights of intelligent labor can never be justly recognized in any civilized community. In such an event it is eminently to be expected that the strength of the organized labor system of the country would be brought to the aid of the defenceless, and, unfortunately, dependent artisan classes. And here the stockholders in the Western Union may be astonished to learn that already the sum of two hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by different trade unions throughout the country to lend aid and comfort to the progressive movement of the telegraph operators; and these unions number six hundred thousand men, with means to carry out their purposes.

Furthermore, we do not look over an exchange not absolutely in the interests of the Western Union that does not cry aloud against the operations of the monopoly, and appeal to Congress for a telegraph postal system, under the direction of the government, which will disenthral the press and the people from the tyranny and extortions of an unconscionable corporation.

In view of these things are we not right in suggesting to those stockholders in the Western Union who are possessed of intelligence and sagacity, and are mindful of their pecuniary interests and the action of Congress, to consider the situation, and, by encouraging the sale of the Western Union lines to the government, save themselves from loss and the company from ultimate repudiation and bankruptcy?

The Candy Question.

Our suggestion last week, that a commission be appointed to test the quality of confectionery retailed in the city, meets the approbation of candy firms, not only on Broadway but on Wooster street. These practical experts also offer additional suggestions which the commission would find of value. A simple mode of discovering those who habitually adulterate candy is made known. It seems the marble slabs on which the ingredients for candies are mixed have holes eaten into them by the poisonous adulterations, and a manufacturer suggests that an inquiry at the marble establishments will give a clue as to what candy establishments have their slabs replaned the oftenest, the inference being, of course, that such most frequently make use of adulterations. The suggestion is one that may be of service to the commission, and the fact that we ought to have a commission of the sort is without denial. We have a Board of Health established to guard the city against contagion coming from without or generated within the corporation limits. We have recently had the questions of adulterations in liquor and food and fluid oils inquired into by our sanitary boards, and the investigation of the swill milk abuses is still going on. The evil of adulterated liquor, food or milk for grown people is really no more crying an evil than the adulteration of candy for children. "The child is father to the man," and, therefore, requires our first care. If children are well taken care of as children they will be able to take care of themselves when grown. Let us legislate, then, for the little ones.

Pure candy, it seems, can be made cheap. A part of the adulteration lies in the fancy coloring that is often given it to attract the child's eye. In some cases the adulterations consist of the flavoring, strengthening and probably the sweetening or acidifying; but the purest flavors are the most delicious and the least unhealthy, such as the vanilla bean and the juices of the strawberry and pineapple. These, of course, are expensive and increase the prices, and the result is that cheap and vile poisons are too often used to lessen the expense, and for these the remedy is required. The commission, with the power to sample and analyze the confections of all our candy stores, is what is wanted.

Coming Yachting Events—The America's Cup.

The season of 1870 promises to be one of unusual interest to yachtmen and to the lovers generally of aquatic sport, in view of engagements already made and of others of which there is promise through the recent challenge to all England of Mr. Douglass, of this city, owner of the Sappho. Mr. Douglass' letter to the London *Times* has its value on points of yachting history. He corrects, first, the statement of Mr. Ashbury, made some time ago, to the effect that the Cambria during last summer had "engagements" with the Sappho. He declares positively that there were no engagements, and that it was not his fault, since he had vainly endeavored to secure for his yacht, against the Cambria, anything that might be considered a fair race. This opens an issue as to accuracy of statement on the part of Mr. Ashbury.

Mr. Douglass' challenge to the Cambria for June may not have the practical result he would desire; but we do not see how his challenge to any schooner in England can fail of a response. Even if the Cambria should be refused because of preparations for her race in July, there are the Guinevere, Egeria, Alarm and Aline, all splendid yachts, and to beat any one of which would be an honor well worth the winning. It seems scarcely possible that a challenge so fitted to stir the spirit of British gentlemen should fail of response from one of these or similar vessels. Should the defiance thus result in adding another match race across the Atlantic to the one now on the record for July, it may give great variety of sport. In addition to the excitement of two ocean races for which the vessels may start within a few days of each other we shall then, perhaps, have races in smooth water as well—races in the bay, races up the Sound, races everywhere and in every style—and the respective merits of English and American boats will be tested in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and we shall know which is best in the land-locked bay and which on the broad Atlantic. With such varied occasions to try her powers we shall probably find that the Sappho will redeem all that she lost in other hands. Such a season of brilliant trials will also especially intensify the regret for the loss of the Meteor and the splendid possibilities that seemed to be in her.

But shall we in this promising season have also a race for the cup won by the America? This point is still in doubt. Only Mr. Ashbury has yet expressed any purpose to contest our possession of this trophy, and his unfortunate proclivity for loading his challenges with conditions has brought his correspondence with the New York club to a somewhat abrupt termination. We give his latest letter and the reply of a committee of the club in another column. Mr. Ashbury, we suspect, must relinquish all thought of a contest for the America's cup. His notion that such a race should be sailed under any restrictions of his proposing, and more especially restrictions drawn from the rules of an English club, is merely ridiculous. No boat can enter for that cup here except as the America entered for it in British waters. It was then the America against the world. The America sailed against seventeen yachts and beat them all. Shall her trophy be staked on a race requiring less clear evidence of superiority? Mr. Ashbury has awakened the memories of the brilliant achievement of the America mainly to give *éclat* to his declared purpose to win again what British yachtmen lost in her triumph. He has constituted himself the champion, and what does his championship amount to? Simply this—he will win the America's cup—with an "if." If we will rule out of the race all boats that are exceptional to him then he will win the cup. Make the thing easy and he will do it. Hotspur said he would "pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon." So will Mr. Ashbury, if anybody will furnish him with a ladder.

The first condition of competition for such a trophy as this cup is to enter for it on any conditions on which it is held; and Mr. Ashbury must enter against keel or centreboard boats or not enter at all. Indeed, the very mention on his part of any restriction or condition is a withdrawal of his challenge. Therefore we venture the thought that the race as it must be sailed will not meet his views; but if he seeks a trial of speed in our waters with keeled boats alone, to the exclusion of centreboard boats, he can only have such trial by private matches; and it will not be difficult for him to arrange such a match—with the Fleetwing, for instance.

Yet we are not without hope that when the owner of the Cambria understands the positive nature of the conditions on which the America's cup is held he will see the propriety of yielding his point. He has shown in the recent making of a match for an Atlantic race that he knows how to yield gracefully, since after much discussion he has finally accepted a race on the terms that were open to him from the beginning. He may likely act with similar spirit in his desire to contest the possession of our national trophy.

MORMONISM.—We print another of our series of letters from Mormondom this morning. In a late "testimony" meeting of the schismatics Mr. Kelsey stated that a higher appreciation of woman was one of the objects of the mission. No nation could prosper, he claimed, where woman was held simply as a convenience. A number of converts to the new faith stated their experience, among them a Mr. Chislett, who had at one time been eminent as a Mormon missionary. All of them testified to the inspiration of Godbe and Harrison.

SMALLPOX.—Dr. Harris made a report to the Board of Health yesterday to the affect that this loathsome disease has been kept within close boundaries by the vaccination of the school children, and the fact that it has not been altogether extinguished is owing to the difficulty of vaccinating all the adults.

The Red River Country.

We publish this morning a very full and interesting description of the Red River country and of its inhabitants, together with an account of the progress of the revolution in the territory against the Canadian government. The map accompanying the article will enable the reader to perceive at a glance the geographical situation of the country and its importance to the United States, should it be, as now seems more than probable, annexed to this republic. Our correspondent reports that the agents of the Hudson Bay Company are busily engaged misrepresenting the insurgents and attributing their present belligerent attitude to difficulties arising from church matters. The falsity of these reports must be apparent to all who are familiar with the causes which have brought about the insurrection in the Red River territory. It is not improbable that Governor McDougall's policy was a conciliatory one; and if the statement be correct that he is an advocate of the annexation of British America to the United States it is evident that he is a man of sound judgment in some respects. But neither conciliation nor advocacy of political union between our government and the Canadian Dominion can do away with the merits of the revolutionists' cause. Their interests imperatively demanded that some steps be taken to avert the ruin that the rule of Canada would entail upon them. With a vast amount of pluck they resorted to force rather than submit to the Canadians. Their ardent desire to become citizens of this republic, and the efforts they are making to this end, fully attest their sincerity and earnestness.

That the end of this popular revolutionary movement on our northwestern frontier must be the absorption of the territory by us any person conversant with our history will not deny. It therefore becomes a matter of more than ordinary interest to the American people to know that the climate and agricultural and mining resources of Rupert's Land, which includes the Red River or Winnipeg country, are admirably adapted to the wants of man. It may be true that a great portion of the territory "is occupied by lakes, forests and impassable tracts of snow and ice;" but there are three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of "prairie or natural meadow land" of the richest character, and capable of yielding larger crops than the land of many of our States does. The difficulties attendant upon transportation are the present great drawback to the comfort and prosperity of settlers. There are no railroads there, and even the ordinary highways are of the most rugged description. These disadvantages are inherent to all countries sparsely populated. Many persons are living now who remember when Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and most of our other Western States were vast tracts of territory uninhabited save by nomadic Indians and adventuresome hunters. The present population of the Red River territory is small in numbers and somewhat motley in nationality. It comprises mainly Americans, English, Scotch and French, the "half-breeds," or the offspring of the Caucasian and Indian, predominating. Of these people our correspondent writes at length, and his account of them will be found specially entertaining. The trade of the territory is also referred to, enabling us to form some idea of the business transactions of that tremendous monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company. Before many months can pass away we hope to see the ardent desire of the people gratified and to welcome another star in the galaxy of States. Meantime a careful perusal of the article referred to and study of the map will amply repay the reader for all the time expended thereon.

Cuba—More Proclamations.

Our Cuban correspondence, which will be found on another page, contains another of those bombastic proclamations for which Spanish generals are famous. The present one is issued by the Captain General, and indulges in the usual laudations of Spanish successes and rejoicings over the reverses of the Cuban revolutionists. According to De Rodas the Spaniards are all that is valiant, chivalrous and humane, while the Cubans are mean, cowardly and brutal. In fact, the present proclamation differs very little from previous ones. The Captain General's example is followed by his subordinates, as may be seen by the decree issued by the commanding general of Santi Espiritu. If the example set is followed out we may shortly ascertain that the reason of the present inactivity of the Spanish army in Cuba is for the purpose of enabling leading officers to post themselves sufficiently well in rhetoric to be able to issue good, telling proclamations for effect at home as well as abroad. Now, as there are eighty thousand troops in Cuba and a naval fleet of over fifty war vessels surrounding the island, we think it is time that these Spaniards should get to work and put down the rebellion, if they can, instead of wasting their time over *pronunciamientos*. Let there be something decisive done one way or the other. Proclamations are good enough in their way, but really those Spanish decrees amount to very little.

Our Special European Correspondence.

The correspondence by mail from Europe which we publish to-day embraces letters from our special writers in Paris, London, Letterkenny (Ireland) and Constantinople. It comes in varied and lucid detail of the narrative of events transpiring in the Old World to the 30th of December, illustrating the many causes which impelled to the consequences which were already patent, as well as towards the results which were expected in the train of logical inference. The exhibit as a whole speaks of crime in its most revolting form, of religious fervor in the shape of an excited and blinding intolerance, of social disorganization flowing from a long continued class oppression, and of dynastic intrigue and political complications tending towards a general diplomatic imbroglio, likely to eventuate in another "Eastern question" difficulty—it may be a war in the East.

Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family, was on trial in Paris. It was made a celebrated occasion, and the chief actor in the scene found that he was already celebrated. Twenty thousand persons made application for seats in the court—a room in which there is accommodation for two hundred. The murderer, who is only twenty years old, and "violent, ambitious and sombre in character, with an insatiate craving for money," felt, as will be seen, that he is a "man of mark," but in his system of demoralized physiology he does not seem to care whether it is the mark of public attention or that of the guillotine. England maintains her war with Rome, a London special newspaper man reviving a dead cardinal as if to spiritualize the combat. The description which is given of the management of the extensive estates of a noble earl in the north of Ireland will tend to remove any surprise which may have been hitherto felt at the extent of the Gladstone and Bright plans of land tenure reform for the island.

Our advices from Constantinople will command particular attention *per se*, as they show forth the points of the different combinations which are tending to complicate the interests of the great Powers in the East, as well as the influence which the Suez Canal project exercises over the diplomacy and its bearings.

Paris Tranquil—Amnesty.

Our cable telegrams from Europe report that Paris remained tranquil yesterday evening. The agitation which ensued after the death and funeral of Victor Noir had subsided. The government authorities were, apparently, satisfied with the situation, for the troops which had been mustered in the city from the neighboring garrisons were ordered back to their quarters. Prince Pierre Bonaparte appears to have maintained his honor, the Emperor to have vindicated the law. Napoleon III. is a man who seems to like to present strange contrasts to his people, for we read in the same despatches that M. Grego, with other conspirators against the life of his Majesty, who were convicted and transported from France in 1864, have been included in the imperial amnesty. So that if a Bonaparte has been compelled, in self-defence, to snatch a life from France, the head of the Bonapartes restores to France the would-be regicides who compassed his own—a pretty equitable squaring of citizen economics. One of the London journals declares that the crisis in France is of the most extreme importance. It may be, however, that the political atmosphere of England is not favorable to a candid judgment of the case.

The Western Union Telegraph Monopoly and the New Invention.

The public have but a very imperfect idea of the various steps taken by the Western Union Telegraph Company to bind or bend the organs of public opinion to their insane ambition to become the great monopoly of the country. Their first attempt to control the press was made some years ago, when, on the plea of extending to the whole press of the country increased news facilities at largely reduced rates, they undertook to organize a news company, of which the executive officers of the telegraph company were to hold a majority of the stock and so control its policy. The well-known object of this conspiracy on the part of the telegraph managers was to put in their own hands the power of life or death to individual newspaper interests in the control of the news of the world. Foiled in their attempted *coup d'état* against the press by the premature exposure of their designs, the managers of the company resorted to and accomplished by diplomacy that control of the press of the country, with the single exception of the NEW YORK HERALD, which they had so signally failed to accomplish in a more dishonorable way.

In the absence of effective action on the part of Congress, the press and the public will soon find relief in the various movements now going on for the introduction of improvements in the rapidity and cost of sending telegraphic messages, one of which is the automatic telegraph invention of Mr. Little, which we are informed is capable of transmitting two hundred to four hundred words per minute over a single wire, which is ten to twenty times faster than can be transmitted by the system used by the Western Union Company. The new system of telegraphy, we understand, will be put in operation between this city and Washington within a few weeks. Another is the inauguration of a new company, called the Metropolitan Telegraph Company, which proposes to send messages for one cent per word, and, if required, to put a private wire in the office of every business house in the city. This company will have subterranean cables, consisting of copper conductors, perfectly insulated and carried in galleries or tubes beneath the surface of the streets, which will insure reliable communication at all times and under all atmospheric conditions. When these proposed improvements are brought into practical operation the public will be able to judge of their merits and to reap benefit by the adoption of those which prove the most expeditious and least expensive in their workings.

Legislation at Albany—Steam Up!

In ordinary cases the first few days of the sittings of our Legislature may be compared to the organization of a new volunteer military company. The first thing the members do is to get up a target excursion, go to some out of the way place and blaze away—all aiming to hit the bull's eye. Of course where one hits many shoot wide of the mark, if they hit the target at all. So in the incipient stages of legislative proceedings it is common for young members to jump up upon every opportunity and blaze away at some proposition which they vainly imagine will be the bull's eye of the session. Some of these representative goslings propose the appointment of committees of investigation into alleged fraudulent practices of gas companies, insurance and trust companies, horse railroad companies, and abuses of all sorts and violations of charters in all manner of corporations. Then see how it all works. The managers of a corporation observe in the papers a "notice of a bill" affecting their concern, introduced by a member from some rural district. It is immediately settled that the fellow must be "seen," and an agent of the menaced company is despatched forthwith to Albany to clap a greenback plaster over the mouth of the virtuous and indignant member, who—although he may have missed the bull's eye of a sensation and the chance of becoming the hero of the session—finds in lieu thereof a comfortable wad of Uncle Sam's promises in his breeches pocket. Thus is one legislative sproutling smothered. Afterward come others, among them, perhaps, a few "strikers," who, if they discover they have no chance of hitting

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the bull's eye or anything else, club their muskets and pitch in for a free fight all round, making money, but breaking pledges and losing reputations. Meanwhile, the wise old heads, members who have been in the Legislature before and know how to manage its workings, usually keep as quiet as mice, but cunning as foxes, and patiently await their opportunity to enunciate their measures and carry them out triumphantly.

But the opening of the present Legislature is different from its predecessors. The old members, the dictators and managers of the majority, have started straight into the business of the session with a full head of steam on. They have not waited until some three weeks of the session have expired before commencing work, but have plunged into it with a thorough will. The fifteenth amendment was tomahawked at the first dash; the administration at Washington was promptly scalped for its desertion of poor Cuba; the workingmen were tickled by the repeal of the Conspiracy law; economy-loving citizens became jolly at the idea of squelching the junketing special committees—a step towards retrenchment that was hardly to have been expected from a democratic majority who are famous for having a fine tooth for the savory things of this life. Then comes the long-promised blocking up of the operations of the Excise law until June next (upon which every lager beer saloon keeper and dramshop keeper in the city will rejoice), and the proposed reduction of liquor licenses to twenty-five dollars each—a sum that can be realized almost any evening by the commonest gin mill in the city. Anon will come along the grand event for local rejoicing, the re-elevation of the Corporation of the city of New York into the dignity of a sovereign municipality—the disenthralment of her citizens from the bondage imposed by rural place-grabbers, and their resumption once more of a place among the free citizens of a free republic.

Having thus put the entire legislative machinery in perfect running order, and having satisfied themselves that it will work smoothly and satisfactorily, the members banked fires on Thursday in order to give the journals a chance to cool off. The machine will be started again next week, when it is expected that laws will be turned out with unparalleled expedition.

THE GEORGIA DIFFICULTIES.—J. H. Caldwell, a republican member of the Georgia Legislature and a prominent member of the republican organization in the South, has written a letter to Hon. John A. Bingham, in which he claims that the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature recently was owing to the arbitrary conduct of Governor Bullock, in attempting to coerce the members into an organization that would suit himself. The leading republicans in the body deprecated the movement, as opposed to the reconstruction acts, and a split ensued. It appears from this that the break in the republican party which Mr. Bingham inaugurated in the House on the question of the admission of Virginia, and which enabled him with the help of the democrats to carry his bill on that subject, has permeated the Southern States and is still spreading.

PRISON REFORM.—We publish elsewhere the substance of a memorial of the New York Prison Association to the Legislature for an amendment to our State constitution in relation to our penitentiary system. The memorial favors the appointment of a board of prison managers who shall have the superintendance of all the prisons and the appointment of the prison officers. The moral administration of the prisoners is the point to which the memorial is especially devoted. In addition to abolishing cruel and unusual punishments, which are even yet in vogue in some of the prisons, they wish to elevate the better nature of convicts and provide some hope and plan of reform for those who are willing to do better.

THE TARIFF ON COAL.—The protectionists have gained a victory with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House in having the tariff on bituminous coal remain at its present figure. There is some hope claimed by the free traders, however, that the House will reduce the tariff notwithstanding the report of the committee.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1870.

General orders from headquarters announce that the following regiments will interchange posts during the spring and summer of 1870, viz.:—

The Thirteenth infantry with the Seventh infantry; the Eighth cavalry with the Third cavalry.

The commanding general of the military division of Missouri, General Sheridan, will give such orders as will accomplish this transfer at the least cost to the United and at the least risk to the military interests involved. He will at first cause such part of the Third cavalry as can be spared to be put in motion for Arizona as early as the season justifies it, and the remainder as fast as similar detachments arrive from Arizona.

The commanding general of the military division of the Pacific, General Thomas, will cause as large a part of the Eighth cavalry as can be spared to march to New Mexico as early as possible, and the remainder of the regiment when the first detachment of the Third cavalry has reached Arizona.

The military division commanders will correspond by telegraph and so arrange that the movements shall coincide.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1870.

Captain Francis S. Haggerty has been appointed Inspector of the Seventh Lighthouse District, vice Captain Brasher, placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer E. P. DeLuce is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander R. W. Wallace is detached from the Richmond and placed on waiting orders.

The orders assigning First Assistant Engineer John Purdy to the Saugus have been revoked and he is ordered to the Tallapoosa.

First Assistant Engineer Cleveland Lindsley is ordered from the Tallapoosa to the Saugus.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The following document issued by County Clerk Loew will be found interesting by the numerous notaries public in this county:—

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

SIR—Your attention is called to the following law regulating the terms of office of notaries public. Respectfully yours, CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk.

CHAPTER 448—AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TERM OF OFFICE OF NOTARIES PUBLIC, PASSED APRIL 30, 1869, THREE-FIFTHS BEING PRESENT:—

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. All notaries public who were appointed at any time during the year 1868 by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office until and including the 30th day of March, 1870, and no longer. All notaries public who have been or shall be appointed at any time during the year 1869 by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office until and including the 30th day of March, 1871, and no longer. All notaries public who shall be appointed after the year 1869 by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office for two years from and after the thirtieth day of March of the year in which they shall be appointed; provided, that every notary public hereafter appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to fill a vacancy occurring by death, resignation, change of residence or removal, shall hold office from the time of his appointment for the unexpired term of the person in whose stead he is appointed, and no longer.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Paris Tranquil and the Army Reinforcements Removed.

French Regicide Conspirators Amnestied.

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL.

FRANCE.

Paris Tranquil—Troops to Quarters.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1870.

The city is tranquil.

No further danger of outbreak being apprehended, the troops collected from the neighboring garrisons have been ordered back to their posts.

A Civil Suit in the Noir Case.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1870.

Ledru Rollin will soon return to France, and, on his arrival here, will institute proceedings before the High Court of Justice to recover damages for the family of Victor Noir.

Amnesty to Convicted Regicides.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1870.

Grego, and the other conspirators against the life of the Emperor, who were tried and sentenced to transportation in 1864, are to be comprised in the general amnesty to political offenders.

Garibaldi in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1870.

General Garibaldi passed through Paris to-day on his way to London.

ENGLAND.

The Situation in Paris as Seen in London.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1870.

The London *Times* has an editorial to-day on political affairs in France. Referring to the Noir murder, it regrets M. Ollivier's indulgence to the threats publicly made, and thinks it impossible to exaggerate the danger of the situation at Paris.

Colonial Security in the Iron Rail.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1870.

The London *Post*, in an editorial to-day, thinks that the proposed transcontinental railway alone will save British Columbia from annexation to the United States.

ROME.

Pontifical Chagrin at the Council.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14, 1870.

A private letter from excellent authority, just received here from Rome, says that the Pope is chagrined at the drift of the Ecumenical Council and that he will dissolve that body before midsummer.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Ratification by the Ohio State Senate.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14, 1870.

At half-past eleven o'clock this morning the Senate adopted a resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment by a vote of 19 to 18.

Ratification by the Kansas Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14, 1870.

The Kansas State Senate yesterday ratified the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution.

The Amendment Ratified by the Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1870.

Both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature have ratified the Fifteenth amendment. The vote in the House was 28 to 15.

TENNESSEE.

The State Constitutional Convention—Additional Propositions to Amend the Constitution.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14, 1860.

The Convention continued to-day to receive and refer propositions to amend the constitution. A considerable number of propositions were submitted, among them amendments declaring all male persons of the proper age, without regard to race or color, citizens of the State, eligible to office, and conferring the right of suffrage upon all male citizens twenty-one years of age; against giving State aid to internal improvements; prescribing the manner of prosecuting impeachment and specifying officers liable to be impeached; providing for the election of county judges and defining their jurisdiction in the trial of cases relative to the jurisdiction of magistrates in civil cases; providing for the calling of conventions in the future to amend the constitution; providing for a reduction in the salaries of the Governor, Supreme Court Judges and Circuit Judges. An additional proposition on the subject of franchise confers the right on all male citizens, white and black, but requires residence in the State two years, and in the county one year next preceding the election, and makes the payment of the poll tax obligatory.

No definite action has been taken on any of these propositions.

MISSOURI.

The Proposed Removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14, 1870.

A meeting was held at the Southern Hotel last night to consider the subject of removing the national capital to the Mississippi Valley, and was well attended, many prominent citizens being present.

A resolution was adopted providing for a committee of five to correspond with the Governors of all the States, and request them to ask the Legislatures of their respective States to memorialize Congress to appropriate no more money for the erection of new or extending the present public buildings at Washington. The committee was also instructed to prepare a paper containing all the statistics possible on the subject of the removal and showing the extent, magnitude and variety of interests of the Mississippi Valley, and to send a copy to each member of the different State Legislatures. Several speeches were made and much interest and even enthusiasm was manifested in the matter.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; ten-forties, 85. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73f. 72c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan 13.—No despatches from Frankfort giving the statement of the Bourse have been received here for two days.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. Middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 363,000 bales, of which 114,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 44,000 were American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 267,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American. (The stock of cotton in port should be 363,000 bales, and not 363 as sent you this morning.)

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, Jan. 14.—The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet but firm.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 14—The cotton market opened quiet; tres ordinaire on the spot 136f. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 1d. a 9s. 2d. per cental, for California white; 9s. 7d. a 7s, 10d. for No. 2 red Western, and 8s. 6d. a 8s. 7d. for red winter. The receipt of wheat at this port for the last three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Flour, 21s. per bbl., for Western canal. Corn, 27s. 9d. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—4 P. M.—Cheese firm. Pork dull. Lard, 69s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 10½d. per gallon. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sugar dull at 28s. 9d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard afloat. Spirits petroleum, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Spirits turpentine, 29s. 3d a 29s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 14—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¼f.

GEORGIA.

Letter from a Leading Republican Member of the Legislature—The Cause of the Difficulty in Organizing that Body—Governor Bullock Charged With Attempting to Intimidate the Members.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14, 1870.

J. H. Caldwell, republican member of the House of Representatives, member of the National Republican Executive Committee and chairman of the sub-division of that committee in the Southern States, has written a long letter to Hon. J. A. Bingham, member of Congress from Ohio, giving a full account and the real cause of the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature. The following is a synopsis of the letter:—

The question which divides the republicans is not political; not a question of race or color, nor a question involving the rights of any class of persons as such; but one involving the conscience of all honest men who work for the interests of the State against a corrupt faction composed of a few individuals seeking to intrench themselves in positions which will enable them to deplete the Treasury and ruin the credit of the State. To accomplish these purposes various devices were resorted to before the members convened on the 10th inst., such as attempting to intimidate certain members and deter them from taking the oath. Among other things, Farrow, Attorney General, at the request of Governor Bullock, gave a written opinion as to the scope of the oath prescribed by the last Reconstruction act, which has no more weight or authority than the opinion of any private individual. One of the difficulties which arose in the House grew out of the attempt of the clerk *pro tem.* to enforce the reading of Farrow's opinion as authoritative on the reconstruction oath. The reading was forced through the house in a most arbitrary, violent and disorderly manner, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the leading republican members. Another difficulty grew out of the appointment by the Governor of one of his employees on the State Board (A. L. Harris) as clerk *pro tem.* to organize the House. This was deemed by some of the republicans as a most arbitrary step. The only authority the act of Congress gives to the Governor is to summon the members of the Legislature by proclamation to appear on a certain day. This he had done, and at the time appointed the representatives appeared in their hall. The Governor's power over the organization ceased when he had issued his proclamation, and any attempt on his part to intimidate the members present from taking the oath prescribed was in violation of section five of the act.

Some members have been prevented by the publication of Farrow's opinion from taking the oath who could have done so very conscientiously, but were unwilling to place themselves in apparent conflict with the expressed opinion of the authorities or incur what had been threatened against them if they should qualify—a harassing criminal prosecution. One member in particular refused to take the oath because he did not wish to place himself in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney General and Governor of the State, yet he had been a stauch Union man all through the war, absolutely refusing to take any part in the rebellion, but denouncing it all the time until the conscript law was passed, when he took refuge in some small office from the direct physical force with which he was menaced by the conscription officers. This man is now deprived of his seat by the undue attempts which the Governor and his subordinates have made to keep the members from taking the oath, and that in violation of section five of the act. The late act of Congress expressly provides that when the members are convened in assembly they shall proceed to perfect an organization. The act does not specify the officer who shall preside over the organizing in either House, but that each member shall be sworn to support the constitution of the State, and in addition thereto shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State one of the oaths prescribed in the act. The constitution which the members shall be sworn to support adopts the Irwin code as the law of the State. The code in sections 169 and 170 prescribes the manner in which the General Assembly shall be organized. The appointment of Harris as clerk *pro tem.* was in violation of the code as well as the act of Congress. Before Harris proceeded to call the roll a member rose and read two sections of the code relative to the manner of organizing, but Harris refused to hear him or to entertain any motion. Mr. Scott asked to be allowed to protest against the manner of the proceeding, but Harris told him he could not. When the first member was sworn another member sent up a protest against the members taking their seats. Mr. Harris permitted the protest to be received and read. While Attorney General Farrow's opinion was being read Mr. Bryant objected and disputed Mr. Harris' right to preside. Mr. Harris ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Mr. Bryant. This brought about the difficulty in the house, and several pistols were drawn against Bryant by the Sergeant-at-Arms and others. Mr. Bryant called upon Mr. Caldwell to take the chair and organize the House according to the provisions of the code. Accompanied by Bryant, Mr. Caldwell approached the Speaker's desk, but was resisted and threatened by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Harris, and declined to act as Speaker *pro tem.* Bryant was then chosen Speaker *pro tem.*, and put the motion to adjourn, which was carried; but he requested the members to remain. A committee waited on General Terry to inquire if the manner of proceeding met his approval. The General disapproved of the reading of Mr. Farrow's opinion and the protests against the members taking their seats. Harris refused to hear the report of the committee. At the request of General Terry the members consented to let Harris proceed with the organization, since no member objected to anything he had done. He refused to let members qualify who had not been present when the counties were called. Some had been delayed at home by providential causes, but presented themselves before the roll call had been completed. The object of the arbitrary proceedings was to force from their seats a certain number of persons, right or wrong, who feel they can conscientiously take the oath. Mr. Harris, under the Governor's instructions, adjourns the House whenever he pleases, without motion from members. Yesterday the House was adjourned until Monday. The object was to inquire by military commission into the alleged ineligibility of certain members who had taken the oath. We know of no provision of law for any such inquisition. The law gives such members as qualify the sole right to organize this body. If the House is permitted to proceed the fifteenth article will be ratified and a clear republican majority of both houses will result.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1870.

The following bills and resolutions are before the Legislature:—To appropriate $250,000 for the pay of members, &c.; to extend the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, covering about ten miles additional on the river front; to select a site for a State house (a member stated that the building will cost $2,000,000 or more); to abate the nuisance of mandamus issuing by the district courts; to create the Eighth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction and exclusive right to issue writs of injunction, the Governor to appoint a judge for the present; to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of General Mower's widow. Also $3,000 for the widow of the late Senator Randall (colored).

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Keating's planing mill, in Portland street, Boston, was yesterday destroyed by fire; loss $30,000.

Ex-Governor John S. Barry, of Michigan, died at Constantine yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

The Maine Legislature yesterday adopted a memorial and resolution of respect to the memory of the late Senator Fessenden.

John W. Proctor, a retail dry goods dealer in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is reported as having absconded with about $30,000. His liabilities are said to be about $123,000.

H. C. Nelson has been removed from the position of agent and warden of the Sing Sing Prison, and a man named Russell, of Ulster county, appointed in his stead, the change to take effect February 10.

A train on the Boston and Albany Railroad ran into a team at a crossing in Becket, Mass., yesterday. Baxter Haskett, of Middlefield, was killed, and Samuel B. Allen, of Holyoke, was seriously injured.

Under instructions from United States Collector Stiners, the stock of all the wholesale liquor dealers in Newburg were seized yesterday on the ground that the property was not properly stamped.

A few nights ago three robbers entered the house of Mr. H. Smith, near Louisville, Ky. They were fired upon by Mr. Smith with a double-barrelled shotgun, who killed one and fatally injured another.

The Hudson river is again closed. The steamboat Connecticut reached Low Point, twelve miles south of Poughkeepsie, yesterday morning, but could go no further, in consequence of the ice obstructions. She returned to New York.

Mr. Deery declines Mr. Dion's challenge to play another game of billiards for a wager, on the ground of injustice to other contestants for the champion's cue and that he may be called East at any moment to play his next competitor, Mr. Rudolph, of Chicago.

A suit for slander instituted by Mrs. Mary Ann Rivers against her father, Henry G. Becker, of Livingston, N. Y., which has been on trial before Judge Hogeboom, in Hudson, was terminated yesterday morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of $3,500 damages for the plaintiff.

A row occurred in a dance house at Ellsworth, Kansas, a few nights ago, which resulted in the killing of Samuel M. Mecker. After the parties had retired for the night some unknown parties entered the house and shot Fanny Collins, Ettie Baldwin and George Gardner—the former and latter fatally—while they were in their rooms.

Samuel Baker, a negro, who was under sentence of death in Henry county, Va., was taken before Judge Underwood in the United States District Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and released from custody on the ground that the court which tried him was illegal under the Reconstruction acts.

A LEGAL REUNION.

A select and distinguished company of citizens comprising prominent members of the bar, the bench, the Church and the army, met last evening at the residence of Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton by invitation of that gentleman, to meet the judges of the federal courts of the Second Circuit. A more brilliant company has seldom if ever before been assembled together at a private residence in this city, the entertainment being designed principally by Mr. Stoughton to do honor to Judge Woodruff, the latest appointment in this Circuit. Among those present were Judges Blatchford, Benedict, Hall, Shipman, Smalley and Miller, of the United States Circuit Courts; Generals George B. McClellan, Barnard, Wright, Carr, Henry McDougal and Graham; Messrs. James W. Gerard, D. D. Field, J. K. Porter, D. Lord, William M. Evarts, Keller, H. W. Robinson, Ethan Allen, A. H. Purdy; Reverends Dr. Potter, Dr. Hall, Dr. Vermilyea and Dr. Beach, besides others well known for their high social position. There were also present, representing the navy, Admiral Godon and several other distinguished officers. Among the commercial fraternity were A. T. Stewart, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry Clews, T. Colgate, J. N. Phelps, W. B. Duncan, Watt Sherman, G. Opdyke and A. Q. Kisbey. Chancellor Zabriskie, of New Jersey, was also among the guests, together with all the minor federal judicial officers in that city and several State judges. The affair was of the most *recherché* character, and eminently social and agreeable.

YACHTING.

The America's Cup—Additional Correspondence.

SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, Egypt, Nov. 14, 1869.
H. MORTON, Esq., New York Yacht Club, No. 41 Wall street, New York:—

DEAR SIR—You are aware that I have already had the pleasure to send you the necessary certificate to enable the Cambria to sail for the 1851 Cup; but, unfortunately, the committee did not consider my communication of the 3d of October, 1868, as a formal six months' notice, and this circumstance, so far as I know, only prevented my leaving for New York on or about the 1st of September last to compete for the Cup in question, as I intended.

My movements and engagements for six months here are uncertain; but if I wish to contest for the 1851 Cup I have no choice but to give the stipulated notice, and to trust that circumstances may not prevent my acting thereon.

Mr. Bennett has the option of racing the Cambria from Cowes to New York any time in March, or from the 1st to the 15th July, 1870—no conditions. On the possibility of Mr. Bennett electing to sail in March, I give you six months' notice of my intention to race for the Cup on the 16th of May, 1870, the course to be a triangular course from Staten Island, forty miles out to sea and back.

The Cup having been won at Cowes under the rules of the Royal Yacht Society, it thereby follows that no centreboard vessel can compete against the Cambria in this particular race, but in all other respects I must conform to the stipulations and rules of the New York Yacht Club.

Rule seven of the Royal Yacht Society states:—No vessels which are fitted with machinery for shifting keels or otherwise shall be permitted to enter for prizes given by the Royal Yacht squadron.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES ASHBURY.

OFFICE SECRETARY NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, No. 41 Wall street, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1870.
JAMES ASHBURY, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—In answer to your communication from Suez of November 14, 1869, we beg leave again to call your attention to the conditions upon which the New York Yacht Club holds the challenge Cup won by the America, from some of which there is no power to deviate.

Among others, when challenged by the representative of any foreign yacht club, "in case of disagreement as to terms," the match is "to be sailed according to the rules and sailing regulations of the club in possession."

While desirous of meeting your views, as far as possible, in other matters pertaining to the match, under no circumstances can this committee entertain a proposal which excludes from the race any yacht duly qualified to sail under the rules and sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club.

Respectfully,
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
F. OSGOOD,
Committee.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

Bills Affecting The Labor Interest.

The Workingmen's Union in New York and vicinity held an adjourned meeting last night at the hall of the Early Closing Association, 257 Bowery. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Nelson W. Young, after which credentials were presented by a delegation of the Printers' Union, which were accepted and the delegates enrolled.

The Committee on Laws made quite a lengthy report on certain bills that had been ordered to be framed to be presented at the present session of the Legislature. The most important of these was one that is designed to limit the working day to eight hours, in the most positive manner, it being claimed by the union that the present law is inoperative. As the bill was first presented it designed to make the eight hour law binding only upon those workmen employed by the State; but after considerable debate, during which many new measures were proposed, the bill was amended and passed in the following shape, and as will be seen includes within its scope the entire working class of the State. It also repeals the law of 1867, which they contend is without force, owing to the clause it contains in relation to contracts:—

AN ACT to regulate the hours of all laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the State.

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this act eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all and every class of laborers, workmen and mechanics in this State.

SEC. 2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may now be employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by any officer or agent of the State, or by any party or parties contracting with the State.

SEC. 3. Any officer or agent of the State who shall evade or attempt to evade any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on sufficient proof thereof shall be suspended from office by the Governor of the State; and any party or parties contracting with the State who shall evade or attempt to evade any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any district court shall forfeit such contract, and in addition thereto shall be fined not more than $5,000 or less than $1,000.

SEC. 4. The act entitled "An act to limit the hours of labor, constituting a day's work in this State to eight hours," passed May 9, 1867, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

There was also presented and adopted a bill entitled "An act for the better protection of the mechanics of the State, by regulating the use of convict labor in the several State Prisons and for other purposes." This bill provides that the convict labor shall no longer be let out on contract, and that hereafter they should only be employed in such branches of industry and in the manipulation of such articles as are now imported from foreign countries.

The next bill was one to amend the Conspiracy laws, which at present bear heavily upon the working classes through their various trade unions. One bill to this effect has already passed the Assembly, but as it is not so explicit in its provisions as they would have it another was drawn up, to be sent to Albany as a substitute.

Several other bills were brought up, referring to the packing of flour, meal, &c., in old barrels; another defining the rights of apprentices, and one in regard to a standard weight being made for a loaf of bread. These were referred to the Law Committee of the Central Union of the State, after which the Union balloted for a delegate to be sent to the New York State Workingmen's Assembly, which meets at Albany on the 21st of this month. Mr. Jessop was elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The usual meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Academy of Music was held last evening in the director's room of the Academy, Mr. Sidney Green in the chair and Mr. E. D. Plimpton officiating as secretary. From the reports of the treasurer and finance committee it appears that the receipts for the year 1869 amounted to $35,148 and the expenditures to $31,907, leaving a balance on hand of $3,241. The receipts from operas were $4,880 40; dramas, $4,330; concerts (miscellaneous), $2,799; Philharmonic, $511; promenade, $900; lectures, $1,905; exhibitions and drawing school, $2,496; fairs, festivals and balls, $4,950; meetings (miscellaneous), $2,370; artists' receptions and exhibitions, $1,000; assembly and directors' room, $395; interest on bonds, &c., $3,000. Compared with the previous year there appears an increase in receipts of $1,408 77, and in expenses of $2,176. The finance committee hope that, whenever the Art Association may commence their contemplated buildings on the adjoining lots, arrangements will be made for corresponding improvements upon the vacant land belonging to the Academy, by which valuable room may be added to the house, a separate entrance provided for the assembly room, and thereby largely increased revenue derived from what is now comparatively waste property. A dividend of five per cent on the capital stock was declared, free of government tax, payable February 1, 1870. The reports were ordered on file. The following named gentlemen, whose term of office as directors expired, were re-elected:—William M. Richards, Robert R. Raymond, John Greenwood, Seymour L. Husted, and John Bullard.

NEW YORK CLUB OF DELTA UPSILON.

This organization of college alumni, the formation of which was noticed in the HERALD of December 16, according to announcement made at that time held its first social meeting at Delmonico's last evening. Representatives of several leading colleges were present, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by the members of the association. Chancellor Ferris, of the University of New York, the president of the club, presided, and speeches were made by James S. Greeves, Luther A. Ostrander, M. F. Hollister, D. F. Ludlam and many others. The club has rented pleasant rooms in the Leeds Art Gallery building, on Broadway, which are to be open at all times to the alumni of the fraternity.

INSANITY.—George McMahon, of Paterson, N. J., temporarily stopping at the Shakspeare's Hotel, William street, was last night sent to Bellevue Hospital to be treated for insanity.

The telegraph informs us of the murder a few nights ago, near Lighten, North Alabama, of Granville A. and William Pillow, nephews of General Pillow, by a band of masked men, who rode up to the door and called for Granville. When he appeared the band shot him. William ran to his brother's assistance and was shot and killed also. The maskers escaped, leaving no clue to trace them.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

EVERY DAY SUBJECTS IN SUNDAY SERMONS. By Robert Laird Collier. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

The broad and liberal spirit with which these sermons are invested will arrest the attention of the reader from the start. Mr. Collier is anything but a Puritan, and he does not disguise his liberalism in the least. Indeed, if we were called upon to closely analyze his religious opinions we should decide that they smack strongly of rationalism, but of a character that reconciles rationalism with the divinity of a God and of a Saviour. It is not often that one hears a clergyman defending from the pulpit such public and popular recreations as the theatre and the opera, billiards, &c., and claiming that they are as useful and beneficial to society and to religion as other things, and that their abuse is the fault of those who abuse them, and not their crime. This is what Mr. Collier does in a very entertaining and instructive discourse. Another, which we cannot pass without reference to, is on "The Folly of Converting the Jews," in which the author takes the ground "that rationalistic Judaism is nearer in its tenets to primitive Christianity than the Christianity of the Orthodox churches." The Jews as a people and Judaism as a religion are very highly spoken of; but much of this praise must be attributed to an implied desire for a union of the reformed and liberal Israelites with the Unitarian denomination, aside from the many intrinsic merits of the Chosen People. A third and last sermon that we are able to notice specially is a good-humored and clever review of a sermon delivered by Father Hecker, of this city. In this Mr. Collier displays his broad liberality of sentiment to a greater extent than in any of the others. More is conceded to Catholicity than one would expect, coming from a Unitarian clergyman. It is held, however, that Romanism is "daily and hourly losing strength the Christian world over." But we cannot agree with the assertion that "Boston is in every moral sense the most splendid city of the world," or that "the high morality of her population presents a picture of civilization such as the world had scarcely dared to hope for." We are rather of the opinion that statistics and our general knowledge of society at the Hub tell a radically different tale. However, the sermon is very readable. All of the sermons, in fact, have afforded us several very pleasant hours of reading, and will undoubtedly be enjoyed by all who have the good fortune to obtain the volume.

THE LIFE, PASSION, DEATH AND RESURRECTION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Edited by the Rev. Henry Formby. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

This ably edited edition of the life of Christ is very neatly printed and bound. It is profusely illustrated "with an entirely new series of engravings on wood, from designs by C. Clasen, D. Mosler and others." Some of the illustrations are rather poor specimens of art, but the most of them are good, and a few are really admirable conceptions.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTIONS. Baltimore: J. Murphy & Co.

To the already very large number of Catholic prayer books in circulation this is added. In the preface the compiler explains that it supplies a want long felt by containing "the devotion to the sacred heart of Jesus, as generally practised by students of colleges and pupils of convents, and the prayers prescribed to the members of the Sodality." The manual is published with the approbation of the Archbishops of St. Louis and Baltimore, and seems to us a very acceptable compilation.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Edited by Edward J. Sears, LL.D. Vol. XX., No. 39. December, 1869. New York: Edward J. Sears, editor and proprietor.

This number of the best "review" published in the United States ends the last year, fully maintaining the enviable reputation it has made. The contents embrace an able article on "Hindoo Mythology and its Influence." "Hugo and Sainte Beuve" is also good, but, we think, rather severe on the literary merits of Hugo, though undeniably just in its strictures on his political course. "The Greek Church" gives us a very clear insight into the religion of the Russians and the slavish subjection of the masses to the clergy. "Woman's Rights Viewed Physiologically and Historically" is, perhaps, the best article in the *Review*. While written in the best of temper it is keen and analytic. Its suggestion of the physiological character of those men and women who support the "ism" is decidedly original and rich. The error into which those women have fallen who advocated the doctrine of "woman's rights" is also ably exposed, and the evil consequences that will follow an attainment of their object is explained. "Robin Hood and His Times," "Our Millionnaires and Their Influence," "Mr. Gladstone on the Heroic Ages," "Eclipses and their Phenomena" and "Notices and Criticisms" complete the contents of a number that will compare favorably with any of the English and Scotch reviews.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. By Henry Carrington Alexander. Two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

Biographical literature is enriched by these volumes, which we have read with much interest and attention. The life of Dr. Alexander was of so tranquil and domestic a character that we would hardly have supposed there existed material for the composition of a work so bulky as this. His biographer has not only possessed the materials, but he has arranged it with considerable skill, so that we are furnished with a minute history of all events that transpired connected with the life of the subject. We must leave the reader to become acquainted with the purity and excellence of Dr. Alexander's character, with his strong religious feeling and his great learning. In a limited space we could not do justice to the biography, and must needs be content with repeating that these volumes afford much pleasure and entertainment.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SYPHILOGRAPHY AND DERMATOLOGY. Edited by M. H. Henry, M. D., &c. January, 1870. New York: F. W. Christern.

This is the first number of a periodical that it is proposed to publish quarterly in the future, and that breaks ground in a field of medical literature hitherto comparatively unworked on this side of the Atlantic. The programme is laid down very broadly in the introduction, which promises to make the journal on the one hand a medium of communication between professed syphilographers and dermatologists, and on the other hand the means of laying before the profession at large a digest of the progress made in these branches of our art.

Whether it be from the inherent interests of the subjects in question or from the editorial judgment brought to bear, this specimen number is more readable and even more permanently valuable than any single medical *livraison* recently given to the public. Of the original communications the chapter on "Syphilization," by Dr. Boeck, and the "Contribution to the Study of Congenital Syphilis," by Dr. Van Buren, are especially excellent. We hope that future numbers of the journal may sustain the ample promise of this initiative.

THE FAMILY DOOM; OR, THE SIN OF A COUNTESS. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This latest work of the most prolific of American novel writers will doubtless be as warmly welcomed by those who take pleasure in her fictions as any of its predecessors. It is, we should say, a trifle better than we are accustomed to get from Mrs. Southworth, but that is all. The rapidity with which she writes makes it almost impossible for her to produce a really artistic novel. Some of the characters in this are good conceptions, marred by being hastily drawn. However, as we once before remarked, it avails little to dilate upon the imperfections of Mrs. Southworth as an author. She seems incapable of concentrating thought or else is content with the fame of writing more than any other woman of her time. A fair idea of the character of "The Family Doom" can be found from the title of its forthcoming sequel, "The Maiden Widow."

FITZ POODLE AT NEWPORT. An Incident of the Season. By George Douglas Brewerton. Cambridge, Mass.

As a satire this "poem" is quite ordinary; the subject is as old as Methuselah and has been much abler treated by other writers. Of the poetical ability displayed we can say but little better. The lines rhyme correctly and read smoothly enough, but that is about all.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.—Jacob Heller, of 228 avenue B, employed in factory corner of Twenty-second and Second avenue, was yesterday seriously injured by an iron roller that fell through a hoistway upon him. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE.—Between seven and eight o'clock last evening a fire in the basement of 110 Delancey street, occupied by John Stecht & Co., manufacturers, inflicted $1,000 damage to stock and $900 to building, owned by Jacob Carver. It was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp that was being filled while burning.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—At seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in some stables in rear of John H. McDonald & Co.'s coal office, No. 122 West Thirty-sixth street, owned by Mr. McDonald and occupied by various parties. About $1,000 loss was sustained on stables; insurance not ascertained. William Connelly, milkman, dwelling at No. 166 same street, had two horses, worth $300 each, burned to death. These were uninsured. The carpenter's shop of S. J. Joyce, No. 124 was damaged by water $300; insured $1,500 in the Greenwich. The fire extended to the extensive livery stable corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, and inflicted about $500 to building and stock, the property of Patrick Drennan. All the horses and carriages were got out, but some harness was destroyed. The second and third floors of Drennan's stables are occupied by August Simmet as a wheelwright and blacksmith shop (loss $300), and A. G. Simmet, carriage painter and trimmer, whose loss is $250. Neither of the Simmet's are insured. Drennan is insured for $10,000 in city companies. Sergeants James (of the Twentieth) and Mullen, of the Twenty-ninth precincts were promptly present, with sections of men and assisted in keeping order.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. P. K. Haden, of Iowa; Colonel T. D. Schaeffer, of St. Louis; General Roth, of Kentucky; S. M. Horton, W. J. Volkman and A. R. Dennison, of the United States Army; Judge C. B. Willitts, of Ithaca; Colonel Palmer, of San Francisco, and Dr. W. Rockwell, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor Smith, of Vermont; Captain Wilson and J. Mencer, of the United States Army; ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; C. T. Bowen, of Chicago; James H. Ornee, of Philadelphia; R. M. Shumaker, of Cincinnati; T. S. Eldridge, of Boston, and Thos. Tobin, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Surgeon T. Symes, of the United States Army; Captain G. R. Graves, of Sandusky, and E. R. Duvall, of West Virginia, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Kenneth G. White, of College Point, and R. D. Hubbard, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Ed. F. Johnson, of Watertown; M. Thatcher, of Chicago, and C. S. McAlpine, of Oswego, are at the Coleman House.

J. Blair Hoge, of Baltimore, and F. A. Howard, of Boston, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Colonel E. Young, of Wisconsin; Signor Guillermo Cabello, of Cuba; Monsieur Latour, of Paris; W. H. Gardiner and Major Frank M. Keish, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas; C. D. Fitzhugh, of Nevada; G. H. Smith, of Maryland; C. G. Greene, of Boston, and A. Welch, of Philadelphia, are at the New York Hotel.

Ex-Governor W. Dennison and John Gardner, of Ohio; D. L. McPherson, of Toronto, and J. Tillinghast, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Hiram Walbridge, A. W. Randall, of Elmira; N. G. Ordway, of Washington; Noah Davis, of Albion; Caleb Cushing, Moses Pierce and C. B. Hoard, of Connecticut; Captain J. Williams, of the United States Army, and Samuel B. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Astor House.

FIRE IN DEY STREET.

About ten o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the six story brown stone front brick building No. 4 Dye street, owned by Dr. Evans. It was first discovered on the fourth floor, occupied by J. Reynolds, dealer in hair goods, whose loss is about $2,000, insured for $3,000. The building was damaged $500. A fire occurred on the same floor on the 17th ult. when slight damage was sustained. These particulars are obtained from Deputy Fire Marshal Miller, the police having failed to report particulars to the Central office.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mexico and other points. It also contains the News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Facetiæ; Foreign Intelligence; Scientific, Artistic, Sporting, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Washington News; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

FLYNN.—George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of Seventh street and Third avenue, at half-past twelve o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, January 16, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOHN J. FLYNN. The funeral will take place from 237 Bowery. By order of CLARENCE CRYSLER, M.
W. W. WARNER, Secretary.

O'LEARY.—On Friday, January 14, TIMOTHY O'LEARY, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives, and the members of the Plasterers' Union of this city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fourth street, Hunter's Point, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

"A."—H. H. Robeson's FOURTH GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

will take place

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870.

Books close at 1 P. M., drawing beginning at 3 P. M.

The three previous drawings have given entire satisfaction to the people of the West, who have bought the largest number of tickets and drawn the most valuable prizes.

There were a few tickets sold in New York city for the last drawing that was made December 24. The following are the names of persons that drew prizes:—

J. F. Myers, 14 Carroll place, cash prize	$2,000 00
Henry A. Jones, 37 Marion street, cash prize	500 00
George J. Nivens, 229 Division street, cash prize	100 00
Charles G. Helo, 94 Stanton street, cash prize	100 00
C. C. Clapp, No. 8 West Fourth street, gold watch	100 00
A. M. Miller, 19 St. Mark's place, gold watch	200 00
J. Gaskel, 28 Chariton street, American silver watch	125 00
	45 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital prize $5,000 in Gold	$5,000
2 Prizes of $3,000 in Greenbacks	6,000
3 Prizes of 2,000 in Greenbacks	6,000
4 Prizes of 1,000 in Greenbacks	4,000
10 Prizes of 500 in Greenbacks	5,000
50 Prizes of 100 in Greenbacks	5,000
Seventy cash prizes amounting to	$31,000
23 Gold Watches, Swiss movements, $200 each	$4,600
30 Gold Watches, Swiss movements, $150 each	4,500
30 American Gold Watches, $140 each	4,200
44 American Gold Watches, $125 each	5,500
80 American Silver Watches, $45 each	3,600
100 Anchor Silver Watches, $25 each	2,500
307 Watches amounting in value to	$24,900
1 Solitaire Diamond Ring weighing 4½ karats	$5,000
6 Solitaire Diamond Rings weighing 1½ do. $250 each	1,500
8 Solitaire Diamond Rings weighing ¾ do. $100 each	800
4 Solitaire Diamond Pins weighing 1 do., $175 each	700
13 Diamond Cluster Rings, $400 each	5,200
20 Diamond Cluster Rings, $250 each	5,050
52 Diamond Rings and Pins valued at	$18,500
12 full sets Diamond Jewelry, $700 each	8,400
7 half sets Diamond Jewelry, $500 each	3,500
7 half sets Diamond Jewelry, $400 each	2,800
25 Diamond Sets Jewelry valued at	$14,700
1,000 Gold Enameled Bracelets, at $10 each	$10,000
Total number of prizes, 1,455, valued at	$97,400

The number of tickets issued for this drawing is limited to 100,000.

RATES OF DISCOUNT FOR TICKETS.
4 tickets, $3. 7 tickets, $5. 15 tickets, $10.

No greater discount than this will be made on any larger amount of tickets.

Persons ordering tickets are advised to send money by draft, Post office money order, by express or in registered letter.

Address all communications to H. H. ROBESON, Lock box No. 218, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prizes will be delivered at the principal office, 17½ West Third street, Cincinnati, or forwarded by express the next day after the drawing.

A list of the numbers drawing prizes will be sent to each ticket holder.

A.—Heads Transfigured.—Why Are Gray Heads so common, even in the fashionable world? Simply because a regard for cleanliness deters tens of thousands from using any of the preparations for coloring the hair. Henceforward this will be obviated. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Look at it as the light shines through it. What can be more clear and free from cloud or blemish? It does its work rapidly, effectually and admirably—reproducing always the tint of nature.

America.—Restorer America, for the Hair. For restoring the natural color of the hair it has no equal. Use it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' Gaiter Boots and Slippers vs. India Rubber Boots and Shoes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Maury's Patent Tooth Brushes do not injure the teeth, gums or gold filling; ordinary brushes invariably do. Persons with sensitive teeth and tender gums will find the use of DR. MAURY'S IMPROVED TOOTH BRUSH a great luxury. Sold by druggists. Wholesale depot, No. 42 Barclay street, New York.

H. F. Piaget, Dealer in Fine Watches, Watch repairer, &c., late of 119 Fulton street, has removed to 86 Nassau street.

Medical Experience.—In Numerous Cases we have had an opportunity of trying the effect of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and found it unsurpassed as a strengthening and nourishing remedy.

Neuralgic Headache, Rheumatism, Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. FITLER'S Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway. Advice gratis. Sold by druggists.

One Cold After Another Will, with Many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

Perfect Manhood.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Watts' Nervous Antidote.—Warranted to Cure rheumatism, neuralgia and all nervous diseases; headache instantly. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale, J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

$500 Profit in a Month by Investment of $400 in staple goods. Call at 96 Liberty street, room 19.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE LAST BROOKLYN MURDER.

The Trial of Edwin Perry for the Murder of Thomas Hayes—Judge Pratt's Charge—Disagreement of the Jury—The Prisoner Remanded.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial of Edwin Perry for the murder of Thomas Hayes, the night watchman at Harbeck's stores, in Furman street, and although it was known that the evidence had all been taken and the counsel for the prisoner and District Attorney had summed up the case on either side, yet the interest in the final result was so strong that hundreds of persons were eagerly striving at an early hour in the morning to secure admission to the court room. The usual precautions were taken by the police to prevent the corridors from being completely choked up by the throng, and two officers were stationed at the door of the court to prevent the room being filled to excess by spectators.

As the charge in this case was the first made by Judge Pratt in a trial for murder since assuming his office it naturally excited a great deal of interest among the legal fraternity who thronged the court during the delivery.

The wife of the prisoner was present, surrounded by her little ones, and she manifested the most intense anxiety in regard to the fate of her husband.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

At half-past ten o'clock the jury was charged by the judge as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—You have patiently listened to the evidence in this case, and it is for you now, upon your consciences, to decide and upon your oaths render a verdict. In the first place, perhaps it is proper for me to caution you against permitting any sympathy for the family of the accused to interfere with your verdict. You are to render a verdict here upon the evidence. Neither are you to consider the effect which your verdict may have upon the community, nor its results upon the prisoner. You are simply sworn to try this case upon the evidence. It is necessary that I should call your attention to one or two rules of law that govern this case. It is not proper for the Court to indicate to you any opinion upon the facts. That is the province of the jury, and it is not in the province of the Court in any manner to indicate any opinion upon the facts. As to the degree of proof necessary to convict a prisoner of capital crime, it is necessary that the prosecution should prove the offence as charged beyond a rational doubt. Now, it is true that such aggravated crimes as murder are committed upon selected occasions in darkness and in secrecy, and human tribunals must be guided by and use the circumstances which usually attend those crimes, in order to bring the offenders to justice. But the government can claim a conviction upon circumstantial evidence, or where it is partially circumstantial and partially positive. They must satisfy the jury, beyond a rational doubt, that the defendant is guilty of the charge. Now, what is a rational doubt? There is not anything that may come up in a court of justice of which there might not be some possible doubt. The rational doubt meant here by the law is a doubt which leaves the mind in that state after the full consideration of all the circumstances of the case—leaves it in such a state that you can feel to a moral certainty that the defendant is guilty of the offence. This defendant is indicted for the murder of Thomas Hayes on the night of the 26th of December. It is for you to say under what definite statute, if you find he killed Hayes, his offence falls.

Judge Pratt then read the statute referring to the different degrees of the crime of taking life and continued:—

Now in order to make out a case on the part of the people it is necessary that they should satisfy your minds that the prisoner killed Hayes with a premeditated design to take his life or that of some other human being. The first question that arises here is—did the defendant take the life of Hayes? You are to judge of that and consider all the facts and circumstances of the case. It is for you to say in the first place whether he killed Hayes. The next question for you to settle, if you find that he did kill Hayes, is to find whether at the time or just previous to the killing he killed him with premeditated design to take his life or the life of any other human being. The law presumes that every person is sane until the contrary appears, and it must appear in some way in the evidence. The mere suggestion of insanity is not sufficient. However, in this State the burden of proof is in favor of the prisoner, and if there is sufficient legal proof in the case to raise in your minds a legal doubt as to the sanity of the person charged, why, that doubt should weigh in favor of the prisoner. It is for you to say, in the first place, whether there is any evidence in this case showing that the prisoner was insane or was laboring in *delirium tremens*, which is a species of insanity, whether there is anything in this case which can raise in your minds a reasonable doubt as to whether the prisoner was sane. That, you will bear in mind, becomes material in case you find, in the first place, that the prisoner killed Hayes. Now in order to settle the question whether he killed him with premeditated design it is necessary for you, as I said before upon other questions, to take into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been—in fact a number of witnesses have testified that just prior to the killing of Hayes and a few moments after it the prisoner bore evident marks of having been drinking—of being under the influence of liquor. The question of his intoxication you are to judge from all the facts which you have heard, from his acts, from his conversation and everything which has been introduced before you. The question comes up, What effect are you to give to that evidence? It is not for me to say what effect it shall have upon your mind, but is simply for me to lay down the legal effects of certain facts. I charge you that voluntary intoxication forms no excuse or immunity for crime, and if you find that the prisoner wilfully, deliberately, and with premeditated design, took the life of Hayes, it is immaterial whether he was drunk or sober. But in determining the question whether the prisoner did kill Hayes with premeditated design you may consider the evidence of intoxication in connection with all the other facts and circumstances of the case. His Honor then proceeded to illustrate fully his meaning, in order that there might be no mistake, and then resumed as follows:—I am asked to charge several propositions which I will read to the jury, and make such suggestions as I think the matter demands. First, in this case, under the evidence, the jury may find one of three verdicts. First, murder in the first degree, second, manslaughter in the third degree, third, acquittal. I charge that proposition. But, gentlemen, you must find. It is for you to determine under which definition of the statute the facts and circumstances place this case. It is impossible for the Court to direct a verdict. The prisoner is in your hands, and we cannot in any manner dictate a verdict to you. I also charge you that it is for you to say upon the facts and circumstances under what definition of the statute the offence falls.

The Judge also charged that before the jury could convict of murder in the first degree they must find that the prisoner killed Hayes; that he did the act with premeditated design, and that to convict of manslaughter in the third degree they must find that the prisoner killed Hayes in the heat of passion, with the design to effect death. The Court charged that voluntary intoxication was no excuse for crime, and where the circumstances were such as to raise the question of sanity the intoxication of the accused was a proper subject for consideration by the jury. Also that there was no motive shown in this case on the part of Perry, but that it was unnecessary for the government to prove by positive evidence that there was a motive. Also that if the jury found that the exclamation, "I'm shot! Ed Perry shot me!" was made, as testified to by the witness Delaney, it was not to be taken as proof of the truth of the statement as against the prisoner, but only as a circumstance bearing upon the fact of the shooting. If Hayes did make that statement it was not proof positive and absolute that Perry shot him, but it was a statement which the jury had a right to pass upon, whether it was true or not, the same as any evidence introduced before them.

The Court declined to charge the proposition of Mr. Spencer to the effect that the only proof of the question of malice was the statement of Perry to the officer, which was evidence to disprove malice. The Court charged several other points presented by defendant's counsel and then gave the case to the jury, who retired shortly after eleven o'clock.

THE JURY CANNOT AGREE.

The jury, after an absence of an hour, returned to the court room and said they were unable to agree upon the testimony of one of the witnesses—that of the car driver Delaney. The clerk then read his evidence, some thirty five pages. One of the jurymen then asked what the punishment was for murder in the third degree?

Judge Pratt told them that they were not to decide upon the punishment. The jury then retired.

At two o'clock they sent in word that they were unable to agree. The Court returned answer that they would not be discharged; thought they ought to be able to agree.

At five o'clock they sent for an additional number of policemen to wait upon them—bring their coats, some supper, some cigars, and take word to their families that they would not be able to get home last night.

THE JURY DISCHARGED.

The jury appeared in court about half-past six o'clock, and, as there was no possibility of their agreeing upon a verdict, they were discharged. It is understood that ten were in favor of convicting Perry of murder in the first degree, while the remaining two favored his acquittal. The prisoner was remanded.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Cutting Work—The Wallabout Improvement—A Government "Land Slide."

Patrick Skully, the driver of a swill milk cart, got into a quarrel with some half grown boys at the foot of Gold street yesterday, when one of them stabbed him in the back with a knife and made his escape.

John Magee, an employé in Webster's silver plating manufactory, at the corner of Front and Pearl streets, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in Justice Walsh's court yesterday for stabbing Dennis Burns, and Daniel Martin, a nephew of Burns, with a plater's three-edged tool. Magee quarrelled with Burns' wife and sister-in-law, or they with him, and Burns determined to make Magee apologize. He refused, and a fight ensued in the course of which Burns and Martin were stabbed. The injuries of Burns nearly cost him his life.

A complaint has been made by the United States against the Wallabout Commission—Seymour L. Husted, Alexander McCue and A. F. Campbell—in which they are charged with undermining the property of the government in the construction of the Wallabout basin. Mr. Benjamin F. Tracey, the United States District Attorney, sets forth, among other things, that these defendants, pretending to act under certain laws, have constructed substantial wooden cribs along the northerly side of said Wallabout creek, in order to protect the northerly bank thereof from being undermined, and thereupon with divers machines, driven by steam, have commenced the excavation of the land from the bottom of the Wallabout creek, and have, so far, proceeded to make an excavation in the body of said creek fourteen feet in depth and 400 feet and more in length. That while protecting the northerly side or northerly bank of said creek from injury, as aforesaid, said defendants have totally neglected and refuse to protect the southerly side or bank of the said creek from injury, as they well could have done; and have so conducted themselves in and about the said excavations of the said creek as to undermine the said southerly bank of the said creek, and to cause it to fall into the water; and have caused 100 or more cart loads of gravel, being part of land of the said United States, to fall into the said creek, and have caused ten feet or more of the said brick wall of the said United States to fall, and have caused said wooden wall in many places to lean over and in some places to hang unsupported, except by its connection with the connecting wall; and the said undermining and falling of said land has progressed and is now progressing, so that the land of the said United States has been undermined and has fallen to within seventy-eight feet of the house occupied by the resident surgeon of the United States Hospital. That the said United States has from time to time called the attention of these defendants to the great injury and loss by them inflicted on the said United States, and has caused the paid agent of the United States to write to these defendants and to speak with them and with their engineers, and has requested them to protect the land from being undermined by said excavations; also that defendants, combining and confederating together with divers other persons, at present unknown, absolutely refuse to desist from their acts as aforesaid, and continue to commit the said injurious acts as aforesaid, and threaten further to continue said excavations; all of which acts of defendants are contrary to equity and good conscience and tend to the manifest injury of the United States.

The complaint then asks for a writ of injunction, restraining the defendants from making further excavations, and for a summons to the defendants to appear before the United States and to answer and to abide by the decree of the court.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Indicted Election Officers—Tilt Between Counsellors.

There is considerable anxiety evinced on the part of those who have been indicted by the Grand Jury for tampering with the election returns, and various opinions are expressed as to the result. A number have held that the District Attorney never intended to try the cases; but yesterday he announced, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that he was ready to proceed with the cases.

Mr. Britton, the counsel for the parties, said—There are seven or eight of these cases which were ordered to this term for trial and the balance were put over to the March term. The learned District Attorney, through inadvertence, on Tuesday presented some of the cases for trial at this term which had been put over to the March term. I notified him of the fact, and also that we were ready to go on with the trial of those cases which had been set down for this term, but I have not yet received any notification from him of the cases which he is ready to try on this occasion.

Mr. Morris—The District Attorney proposes to regulate his own calendar and the order in which he will try cases.

Mr. Britton—If he insists on trying cases which were ordered to other terms for trial I will try to be ready if the learned District Attorney will give me an hour's notice in order that I may get my witnesses here.

Mr. Morris—I think the counsel might waive all technical objections.

Mr. Britton—If he will only name the cases I will be ready at any hour of the day he may chose to name.

Mr. Morris—Well, I am ready immediately after the close of this case (meaning the charge to the jury in the case of Perry).

Mr. Britton—I ask him which case he will be ready to try?

Mr. Morris—I cannot name the cases; those cases which I gave him notice of.

Judge Pratt to Mr. Morris—Can not you call your witnesses to see whether they are here?

Mr. Morris—I think it will be better to conclude the case on trial before taking up any of these.

Judge Pratt—It is right, however, that the members of the bar should know what will be done when this case is concluded—whether we shall be able to go on with the civil calendar or not.

Mr. Britton—It is right I should know what case he intends to call, as it is not possible for counsel to be ready with witnesses in four or five cases without receiving a short notice.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Britton to the District Attorney.—

HON. S. D. MORRIS:—

DEAR SIR—I perceive that the election cases in which you gave notice this morning you would be ready on Friday next were, by order, transferred to the March term of the Oyer and Terminer instead of this. The cases transferred to this term were:—

The People vs. James W. Naughton.
The People vs. John Norton.
The People vs. William H. Rogers.
The People vs. Patrick H. Donovan.
The People vs. Hugh Garcey and Daniel Hart.
The People vs. Edward Howard.

I presume you name the wrong cases this morning through inadvertance. I shall be ready and glad to proceed on Friday or at any other time you may name this term in any of the above cases you may select, and will be obliged to you to satisfy me at your earliest convenience which you elect to move. Very respectfully,

WINCHESTER BRITTON,
of Counsel for Defendants.

After the charge had been delivered and the jury had retired, the following conversation occurred:—

Judge Pratt—Mr. Morris, are you ready to go on with any of those cases?

Mr. Morris—I will call my witnesses and see. The District Attorney called for Michael Simmons, A. A. Dickinson, A. D. Bergen, officer Vaughn, Captain Leitch and others. A few of the witnesses answered to their names, he then turned to the Court and said, "Yes, we are ready."

Mr. Britton—Which case does he say he is ready with?

Mr. Morris—Those of which I notified him on Tuesday: the cases of Mayo and Harmon.

Mr. Britton—I asked him an hour ago to name the cases which he was ready to go on with, but he declined to do so. If he had done so it would have given me an opportunity of getting some witnesses here; and I must say, as counsel in these cases, that he is taking a very unusual method in trying to force them to trial.

Judge Pratt—The point is this—Here are eight cases which were moved into this court to be tried this term. The District Attorney cannot force you to try any other cases; neither do I sit here to force you to do so.

Mr. Britton—I am anxious to try these or any other cases, and I shall be ready in an hour if he will give me a chance to call my witnesses. He has not done so, and now, at the last hour, he says, "I am ready."

Mr. Morris—It is a matter for the Court to decide which case shall go on. I did not know until I called my witnesses whether they were here or not.

Mr. Britton—I will be ready in an hour, or if the Court gives us until to-morrow or sets them down for any particular day. I would like to make my motion in the first place.

Judge Pratt—Would it not be better to set it down for some day next week?

Mr. Morris—I am ready now; I am always ready to try criminal cases.

Mr. Britton—Yes, cases that are not in this court.

Judge Pratt—I will set this case down for half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1870.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections was received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOOD—To punish homicide and other injuries by the careless handling of firearms.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To amend the Morrisania Trustee act.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the New York and Long Island bridge charter.

By Mr. LEWIS—Regulating the storage and sale of crude oil and petroleum in cities and villages.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act providing for the government of the city of New York.

By Mr. LEWIS—Amending the General Banking act.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act to prevent abatement of suits by or against corporations.

By Mr. WOOD—To organize the general terms of the Supreme Court under the amended judiciary article.

The bill to authorize the city of Albany to issue bonds was passed.

By Mr. LORD—To protect persons and companies gathering ice for merchandise.

MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE PRISONS.

Mr. CAULDFIELD moved that the Committee on State Prisons be instructed to investigate the subject of State Prison management, with a view to systematizing and reducing the apparently excessive and unusually increasing expenditures of the prisons and to report a bill. Tabled.

LOCATION OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. BANKS reported a bill to approve the location of the asylum for the insane in Western New York, in the Eighth Judicial district.

Mr. LORD reported a bill authorizing the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The following confirmations have been made:—

To be Agent Onondaga tribe of Indians—Rowland H. Gardner, of Onondaga.

Notaries Public for New York city—Walter F. Buel, William H. Burrell, Morris M. Budlong, James A. Bryner, Henry P. Cooper, Francis Forbes, Henry A. Gedersleeve, John Linn, Orlando P. Smith, Frederick B. Swift, James M. Varnum, Horace Andrews, Albert A. Abbott, Charles J. Bushnell, Marshall Bell, Thaddeus B. Beecher, Paul W. Brett, Thomas J. Brown, William R. Collady, Frederick E. Cleveland, Henry De Puyster, John T. Davenport, Jr., Henry O. Dennison, Wm. Henry Darlington, Thomas R. Dale, Eaton S. Drone, Thomas J. Evans, James Fairgrive, G. Hurlbrandt, William A. Hoyt, Henry C. Harpending, Fred. W. Kinney, Robert B. Lindsley, Ambrose Morrell, William G. McLoughlin, Stephen Merritt, Jr., Samuel Malcolm McDonald, Samuel D. Mack, George H. McLoughlin, Samuel F. Prentiss, Curtiss B. Peirce, Walter S. Pinckney, Charles H. Phelps, Willis S. Paine, William H. Ryan, Charles H. Smith, Jr., Addison P. Smith, Charles J. Stewart, William O. Shipman, Thomas C. Vache, William M. Wermershick, Allen R. Walker, Charles H. Woodbury, Euclid Waterhouse, Francis S. Weeks, Isaac Wyman, Jacob Dubois.

BANK DEFALCATIONS

The Merchants' Exchange and Fourth National Bank Frauds.

Oakley, the Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Still at Large—Veltman and Leith Admitted to Bail—Copeland Not Yet Arrested—What the Bank Officials Say.

Several days ago an affidavit was sworn to before United States Commissioner Shields, upon which a warrant was at the same time issued for the arrest of the party implicated, to the effect that the Merchants' Exchange Bank of this city had been defrauded of some $150,000, through the acts of the cashier of said bank, Edward J. Oakley, the party for whose arrest a warrant has been in the hands of the officers for several days. It will be remembered that some of the circumstances of the defrauding of the bank, in connection with the Somers bank of Westchester county, appeared in the HERALD a couple of weeks ago, at which time Oakley, the suspected party, was removed from his position as cashier. In making up the books of the bank, however, to trace the apparent frauds in the accounts and which led in the first place to Oakley's removal, Oakley managed his points so as to be permitted to take part in the investigation into the frauds in which he was himself the principal, as now alleged, participant and actor. Having thus gained sufficient time to make his arrangements, he suddenly disappeared from the scene and has not since been heard of.

The affidavit sworn to before Commissioner Shields charges Oakley with having embezzled the sum of $150,000 from the Merchants' National Exchange Bank, and was made by Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, from his knowledge and belief of the facts as presented to him by the officers of the bank. The time covered in the alleged embezzlement is two years. Oakley has been absent from the bank now eight days, and though the warrant for his apprehension was issued immediately following his first day's absence, he has not yet been arrested. It is, however, in the hands of active officers, who are on his track and who will certainly bring the alleged defaulter before the court to be dealt with according to law in a very few days.

WHAT THE BANK OFFICERS SAY.

The bank officers state that as soon as the defalcation was discovered a committee of four of the directors was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Thompson, the newly elected vice president of the institution, is a member of this committee. Soon after organizing the committee went energetically to work and soon became convinced that there had been extensive "irregularities" and that they consisted of the manipulations of the accounts of the country banks with which the Merchants' National Bank corresponded in a business way. These manipulations, it is needless to state, were performed by Mr. Oakley, and when this fact was well established, at the suggestion of Mr. Thompson the cashier was suspended.

The committee, however, after a few days labor, found that it would take them several months to get all the accounts straightened out, if Oakley did not throw some light upon the complications into which his irregular way of doing business had thrown the books. In a conversation with one of the directors yesterday a HERALD reporter learned that Oakley was requested to help the investigation, on account of the superior knowledge he had of his own handiwork, and he consented. This director states that Oakley worked day and night with the investigators, and did, as a matter of course, great service in unravelling the knotty skein of mixed or rather "fixed" accounts which he had himself made.

"I assure you," said the director to our reporter, "that the bank had to use Mr. Oakley to facilitate the work of the committee. He had possession of letters concerning the country bank affairs with which our institution corresponded, and which would have given us an immense deal of work, even if they had been placed on file, as Oakley knew all about them. The committee have not yet completed their labors, but we have come to the conclusion that we may lose $150,000. This will not, however, injure the credit of the bank. It is solvent and in as flourishing a condition as could well be desired and of this fact the stockholders and dealers are well aware. When the committee does make its final report it will probably make a formal complaint against Oakley, but what the bank will do I cannot say for certain."

"When did you see Oakley last?" inquired the reporter.

"I think it was on Friday last," was the reply. "He did not come down to work as usual with the committee in unravelling the 'irregularities,' but sent word that he was worn out by the excessive labor of the few days previous and was too ill to come down. Some people say that he had heard of an order of arrest being made out against him, and so left the city. But I do not think he has left town, and I never did believe he would from the first. He did not make anything by the defalcation, I feel confident. His brother I think, got all the money; and allow me to add that the statement that the defalcation in the Somers Bank of Westchester county was due to Mr. Oakley's manipulations of the account of that bank with the Merchants' National Bank is false in every particular."

The officers are night and day on the lookout for the accused, but up to the present they have utterly failed in bringing him to bay. It is believed he is still in the city, and a close watch upon his place of residence and those of his friends is maintained by the officers who are in search of him.

The Fourth National Bank Case.

The examination of the bank clerk, Veltman, and the other party arrested, Leith, was to have been held yesterday before Commissioner Shields, but as Copeland, the third party implicated in the conspiracy to defraud the bank, had not been arrested, the prosecuting officer decided upon postponing the examination till Tuesday next. The officials of the bank state that Copeland was not paying teller of the bank; that in fact he held no official position therein.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Important Discoveries in Germany and Greece—Ancient Drainage.

Counsellor Paulus, of Wurtemberg, whose labors concerning the Roman antiquities of his country are well known, has succeeded in retracing the whole line of what was called the *limes trans Rhenanus*. It consisted in an earthwork with a deep moat on the German side; in these places where it still exists, the rampart measures thirteen feet in altitude, with an upper base of from four to six feet, and a lower one of forty. The ditch is not more than from five to six feet deep, about five in breadth at the bottom, and about twenty at top; but it is highly probable that at the time of the Romans the earthwork was sixteen feet high and the dyke twelve feet in depth. Small square turrets, about nine feet in elevation, are to be found at intervals of 500 paces from each other. The walls are two feet in thickness, with stone copings at the corners. Some of these, situated at important strategical points, were probably much stronger and larger. Along this uninterrupted rampart the Romans had established colonies, but at distances of from three to four leagues from it, on the Gallic side, and connected by roads. Now, what could be the object of this gigantic work, all in a straight line? It was what we might call a "vocal telegraph." Whenever anything alarming was observed the sentinel placed in one of the turrets gave a signal, which was heard at 500 paces by his neighbor, and thus in a few minutes the news was propagated to headquarters, whence succor might then be despatched to the menaced point. This line is joined at Phalbronn and at right angles by the *limes trans Danubianus*, the other extreme border of the empire. Behind this there were two lines of defence—the Danube and the Alps; behind the other, three, the Neckar, along which the Romans had constructed numerous works of protection; then the Black Forest, and, lastly, the Rhine. The *limes trans Rhenanus* extends from the Hohenstaufen, which was fortified, to the main, near Frendenberg, by Weltzheim, Mainhardt and Oehringen, which was the ancient *Vicus Aurelianus*.

An important town, once the capital of one of the Roman provinces of Thrace (Trajanopolis), the site of which was unknown, has just been discovered by M. Albert Dumont, a member of the French school at Athens. At about three miles from Dymes, near Enos, at the mouth of the Hebron, may be perceived a vast extent of ruins in the midst of pestilential marshes, which have rendered the country so uninhabitable that this circumstance sufficiently explains why all recollection of these vestiges had been lost. There still exists an inscription on the spot, showing that this city was once Trajanopolis; moreover, its distance from Adrianople coincides with that given by the ancient itineraries; as for its importance, what remains of it is ample evidence in its favor. A fortified city wall, five kilometres in circuit, has been brought to light, together with the remnants of vast suburbs extending over two square leagues. The acropolis contains ruins of edifices of the third century, architraves, broken columns, pedestals with some inscriptions. During the middle ages, the antique city was gradually replaced by a Byzantine one, and very probably part of the ruins served as a quarry for the stones with which the two fine fortresses of Dymes and Enos were built. As it is highly improbable the Romans should have pitched upon such an unhealthy spot for a large town, the ground has been explored to see whether any drainage had been attempted, and these researches have led to the discovery of a magnificent system of dykes and sewers. It seems this city did not disappear completely until the fifteenth century, when the Byzantine empire was at its last gasp.

THE ASSESSED VALUE of real estate and personal property in Astoria is $1,056,000. The rate of tax per $100 is sixty-nine cents.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

ALLEGED ARSON—THREE MEN IN CUSTODY.—An account was published in the HERALD a few days ago of a fire in the liquor store of Thomas Loughran, No. 214 Grand street. The liquor, stock and fixtures were insured for $1,500 and the house furniture for $500, both in the State Insurance Company. As this insurance was nearly four times the loss sustained the matter was investigated and very strong evidence given showing that the house had been fired by certain parties. Accordingly when Thomas Loughran, his brother James, the bartender and Patrick Connolly entered the insurance office yesterday to have their claims settled they were arrested by detectives Carroll and Stratford, on a warrant issued by Recorder Martindale, and committed to the city prison for examination. What makes the case more grievous is the fact that a Mrs. Connolly, who kept a fancy store in the building, and who had no insurance, lost all her property.

Hoboken.

FUNERAL OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. John Gordon, an old and highly respected citizen of this city, who died at his residence a few days since, was buried yesterday with full Masonic honors. The Washington Lodge of New Jersey and Lodge of Antiquity of New York, besides an immense concourse of private and leading citizens, accompanied the remains to their final resting place in Greenwood.

Hudson City.

HELPING THE CITY TO BUILD SEWERS.—A meeting of the Germania Land and Building Association of Hudson City was held yesterday afternoon, when the trustees presented a report recommending the construction of a sewer 800 feet in length, from Grand avenue to Tonnele avenue, on the line of the property held by the association. This sewer will be constructed at the expense of the association, and will be the first undertaking of the kind ever engaged in by private individuals in the city. The city authorities are engaged in sinking sewers on Newark avenue and City Hall place, and similar operations are being carried on in many streets of Bergen.

Bergen City.

A SMASH-UP ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The emigrant train, which left Jersey City, on the Central Railroad, at half-past seven o'clock last evening, came to grief midway between Claremont and Greenville. This train is composed almost entirely of freight cars, and one or two passenger cars at the rear do for the emigrants except in rare instances. The truck of one of the freight cars near the engine broke down and a general piling up of cars and freight followed. Three cars were totally smashed and their contents strewn across both the up and down tracks. The passenger cars were fortunately saved and did not even leave the track, the lumber, splinters and freight acting as an elastic brake. The train which left Elizabeth at fifteen minutes before eight was detained for twenty minutes till the track was cleared, after which it proceeded to Jersey City.

Newark.

COMMITTED.—James Stalenfield and William Clark, the two alleged burglars whose arrest was chronicled in yesterday's HERALD, have been committed. The hats found in their possession were identified as a part of a lot stolen from the factory of Messrs. Moore & Sealey, whose superintendent, Mr. Dewitt H. Lynch, made affidavits on which the men are held.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT ON A BOY.—James Fitzsymons, a resident of No. 45 Monroe street, who is known to the police as a drunken loafer, atrociously assaulted a little boy named Philip Alsects yesterday forenoon in the course of a drunken fit. He struck, as alleged, the little fellow a violent blow with a brickbat on the face, smashing his jaw and probably disfiguring him for life. Fitzsymons was arrested and is held to answer.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Some time ago the Board of Education ordered that the German language be taught to the male pupils in the grammar schools, and appropriated a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense. At a meeting of the board held last night, a resolution was adopted providing that the language of the "vaterland" be also taught to female scholars in those schools where they recite with the males. The resolution was offered by Mr. Forrand.

Paterson.

THE WYNOCKIE LOST CHILDREN.—Notwithstanding all reports in some of the New York city papers to the contrary, no trace has been discovered of the Wynockie lost children.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURT SENTENCES.—In the Passaic county courts yesterday, Judge Bedle presiding, the following sentences were pronounced:—A boy named Thomas Stevens was arraigned for throwing lime into the eyes of another boy, named Michael Dunn, and destroying his sight. The Judge suspended sentence for the present, ordering that the prisoner pay three dollars per week toward Dunn's support until next term of court. Two New York sports, named James Mulligan and Thomas McGuire, were sentenced to six years each in the State Prison for uttering counterfeit money. Charles Lopeter was sentenced to three months and William Odell and Garret Ackerman to two months in the county jail for assault and battery. George W. Smith, a negro, was sent to State Prison for three years for forgery. Robert Gurtner, receiving stolen goods, two years in State Prison. Andrew Simons, petty larceny, three months in county jail. James Moran, for stealing a horse and carriage while drunk, was sentenced to nine months in State Prison.

Trenton.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses of the Legislature met yesterday morning. No business being presented they adjourned until Monday evening, when the committees will be announced.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—This court held its semi-monthly session yesterday, Judge Beasby presiding. Sentences were passed on the following cases:—Maria Davis, larceny, county jail sixty days; William Wesson, county jail three months, assault and battery; George Woods, county jail twenty days; Eliza Vanderveer, State Prison six months; Charles Miller, charged with assault, was discharged.

LONG ISLAND.

QUEENS COUNTY TURNPIKES.—The South Oyster Bay Turnpike is one of the toll roads recently indicted through the exertions of the indefatigable District Attorney of Queens county. It runs from Hempstead, in the vicinity of Stewart's recent purchase to Babylon, a distance of eighteen miles, and for most of the way is in sight of the beautiful bays on the south of the island. The country is dotted with delightful summer residences, and along the road are situated many of the beautiful trout lakes which make the south side of Long Island so celebrated. This corporation was chartered forty-three years ago, and for the last fifteen years hardly any repairs have been made upon the road or bridges. They have been repeatedly indicted, but as the fine, a mere nominal one ($250), must be collected from the property of the corporation, and the corporation represents no property, it can be easily seen that the fear of an indictment worries but little the ancient president and the more ancient directors. At the last session of the Grand Jury, when the periodical complaints were made against this corporation, District Attorney Downing brought the president and treasurer of the turnpike corporation before the Grand Jury, who admitted that the road and bridges were in poor condition, but as they had not collected toll for the last year they thought the responsibility ought not to rest on them. They further stated that it was the intention of the directors to abandon the road to the public. The matter did not rest here. Communications were frequent between the District Attorney and the officers of the road. A few days since the directors of the corporation took official action and refused to ratify the promise of their officers, it is said, on account of the recent agitation on the subject of buying the roads by the county. Thursday the Board of Supervisors of Queens county met at Oyster Bay to take action upon the matter, and after hearing a large amount of testimony ordered the District Attorney to immediately lay the evidence taken before the Grand Jury, the action of the Grand Jury and the testimony taken by the Board before the Attorney General of the State and request that an action be immediately commenced for the forfeiture of the franchise.

The testimony of William Floyd Jones, fully substantiated by others, was that the road had been out of repair for fifteen years; that twenty-two of the twenty-seven bridges were dangerous, and the five in good repair had been replaced by the citizens at their own expense; that for the last three years not a day's work had been performed on the road or bridges at the expense of the company; that the citizens living along the road, acquainted with the danger of the bridges, would invariably get out of the carriages and walk over the bridges; that accidents were very common, and serious ones not unfrequent; a short time since a horse and rider fell through one of the bridges; the horse was drowned and the rider rescued with difficulty; that travel on the road in the night time was entirely suspended, and that property along the line was greatly depreciated on account of the poor condition of the road. The feeling of the inhabitants on the line of the turnpike is intense, but they are powerless to act, until the road is abandoned to the towns, who are willing to put the road and bridges in good repair.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—The adjourned inquest touching the death of Ellen Leonard, which occurred last Wednesday, at her house on Boston road, Melrose, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Coroner Bathgate. Dr. S. H. McElroy, who made a post-mortem examination of the remains, testified that he had analyzed the contents of the stomach and found therein an abundance of corrosive sublimate, which, in his opinion, had caused death. The witness also testified to finding the same poisonous substance in a bottle which deceased had been seen to throw from the window of her apartment on the afternoon of the day above named. It having been fully shown by the testimony that Mrs. Leonard had been addicted to intemperance the jury rendered a verdict, "That deceased came to her death by poison, administered by herself while she was in a state of partial intoxication."

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Its Extension Over the Whole Road Threatened.

The Men Refused Re-Employment—A Committee from Western New York Interviews Jay Gould—Mass Meeting of the Strikers—The Shops Deserted.

The strike of the mechanics employed by the Erie Railway Company in their machine shops in Jersey City still continues and threatens to assume larger proportions and to interfere much more injuriously with the affairs of the company, if all that the leading spirits of the men on strike say and promise is to be actually carried out. It were useless, however, to speculate upon these promises, or rather threats, for the present, and a fair and concise narrative of

WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY

will be more useful to the public. It will be remembered that on Wednesday last, at Binghamton, in this State, a convention met of delegates of the several branches and divisions of the "Mutual Protective Association of Erie Railway Employés." From this convention there arrived yesterday morning a committee of two, consisting of Mr. James Finlay, of Buffalo, the vice president of the association, and Mr. James Foster, of Susquehanna. These two, accompanied by Mr. George Keasley, the president of the Jersey City branch, crossed at once to this city and asked for an interview with Mr. Jay Gould, the president of the road. The request was granted. What was said and achieved at this interview was fully reported by Messrs. Finlay and Foster at

A MASS MEETING

of the workmen on strike, which was held in the afternoon, at two o'clock, at the engine house No. 7, in Jersey City. Mr. Keasley presided. Mr. Foster spoke first, and said in substance that they had no difficulty in seeing Mr. Gould, and were well received by him. The salient points of the difficulty were stated by them, and they said that if the men acted hastily Mr. Gould acted hastily also in discharging all of them; but he denied that he had discharged them—they left themselves, and he even offered to them that they should return to the shops and go to work on Thursday morning, which they refused. He had notified the men of the cause of the delay in paying them, but that Mr. Keasley contradicted him on that point. Mr. Gould, said Mr. Foster, appeared desirous to impress them that it was fully time enough after four o'clock to pay off the shops, which they had denied. Mr. Gould admitted that the paymaster was derelict in duty, but being an old employé of the company, and so also his father and son, he had looked with leniency upon it, to which Mr. Foster replied, why not look with leniency on the men also? Mr. Gould, however, said that this affair of the men allowing themselves to be led astray by "benevolent and protective agitators" has got to come to a crisis, and it may now be decided as well as at any other time. Discipline among the employés of the road must be maintained; but Mr. Finlay believed that the master mechanics had power enough to maintain discipline. The conversation, according to Mr. Foster's report, then turned upon the cause of the strike in which the committee claimed that last month the company broke their agreement by paying the November wages on the 13th of December only. The position of the men was urged, said Mr. Foster, with manly argument and without any servility or crouching; but Mr. Gould said he would not employ the strikers again, as he would proceed to fill their places with other men. It has got to come to a crisis. Mr. Gould had said that he did not believe the other shops of the road would sustain the Jersey City men in their rash act, to which the committee replied that even though the men may have acted rashly they had a right to the support of their fellow craftsmen in the association as the action of the company implied a breach of their agreement. Mr. Foster concluded his report by stating that the interview lasted over an hour, and that they were throughout treated civilly and courteously by Mr. Gould, and also by Mr. Fisk, who came into the room towards the close of the conversation.

Mr. FINLAY followed the first speaker, corroborating what his associate on the committee had reported of the interview. Gould and Fisk, he said, want to try the metal of their employés. Are you ready to fight them? Loud shouts of "Yes, we will," were heard all over the hall in response. The speaker's duty as vice president was to see that they were supported; his mind was made up. He would telegraph to Binghamton advising the Convention to order a strike in all the shops along the whole length of the road, and he was confident that by Monday next not a man will be at work. They will be successful if they apply themselves; they had a right to resist and to keep other men out of the shops. But this should be done in an honorable and conscientious manner, and they should not subject themselves to an arrest for trespassing on the law. They should appoint a committee of thirty, divided into two squads, with a captain over each, to see that new men do not get into the shops. They should resolve to stick to it, if it takes six months. (Cries of "We will do it.") They might carry bricks for masons, if necessary; for any kind of labor, whatever it might be, was more honorable than to submit to Gould and Fisk. For his own part he (the speaker) would rather scrape dirt than submit. The corporation had rights, but the workingmen had rights also. The men, however, should keep sober, create no disturbance and take to no unlawful means. This was a serious matter for all. They were aware of the power of capital, it could buy judges and Gould could accomplish anything to ruin them (the workingmen) if they did not keep within the bounds of law.

Mr. FOSTER again rose and said that Mr. Gould had told them this strike of the Jersey City shops had already materially injured the Erie interests, to which he replied with the question, "What then, if the strike extends to all the shops on the road?" but received no answer.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE.

The suggestion of Mr. Finlay was then adopted, and the list of thirty committeemen or watchers to persuade new men from taking their places was quickly filled by volunteers. A captain was chosen for each platoon of fifteen men, who subdivided their men into three squads of five each and then made out a table for regular time reliefs every two hours, so that each captain and platoon serve on guard six hours, with six hours "off duty."

It appeared subsequently and before adjournment that a number of men had come from other cities in the hope of getting employment, but under the circumstances they felt in honor bound not to take the place of the strikers, but were without means to return home. Their case was referred to the Finance Committee, with orders to assist them, but to be careful that this liberality was not abused by false pretenders.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY DID.

Immediately after the adjournment of the mass meeting Messrs. Finlay and Foster sent a despatch to the Convention at Binghampton, stating the result of their interview with Gould and advising the passage of the order indicated above in Mr. Finlay's remarks. A delegate was also sent to Binghamton to make a personal and more detailed statement to the Convention than could be given in a telegram. The committee of thirty also went at work at once, and one of the squads took position around the engine house, covering, as military men would say, all the approaches to the machine shops. Their efforts had all the appearance of being effective. The representative of the HERALD remained in the immediate neighborhood for some time in order to observe their *modus operandi*. As soon as persons approached whose exterior showed them to be workingmen, or strangers in search of employment, they were questioned and quietly told the condition of affairs, and in every instance—in about twenty cases which were noticed—these arguments were sufficient to turn the men away.

AN EXCITING RUMOR.

In the course of the afternoon a rumor was current which created considerable excitement among the men. It was to the effect that some of their comrades had applied at one or two locomotive works at Paterson for employment, but were refused, for the alleged reason that Mr. H. L. Brown, master mechanic of the Erie shops in Jersey City, had telegraphed to Paterson a request that the Erie strikers would not be employed. Of course, the men grew wrathy at this, as they called it mean interference with their efforts to make an honest living, but some one, shrewder than the others, considered it an evidence that the company were preparing to take them back, for why should they thus try to prevent them from getting work elsewhere? This looked plausible and allayed the excitement.

WHAT THE MASTER MECHANIC HAD TO SAY.

The HERALD representative again called on Mr. Henry L. Brown, the master mechanic, yesterday afternoon. He stated, in reply to a question to that point, that in so far as he was concerned, the above rumor was not true, as no such request had gone out from him; but he considered it probable that the Paterson shops would not employ these men, as they might be averse to introducing a disturbing element among their employés. Mr. Brown also said that they find but little difficulty in getting new hands, but naturally not as fast as they needed them. Sixty-five had already been engaged, of whom about thirty would go to work to-day and the balance on Monday. He felt sorry for the men on strike, as they only injured themselves while temporarily embarrassing the company.

HOW THE SHOPS LOOKED.

A visit to the shops revealed the fact that they were more deserted yesterday than the day before. The steam engine in the machine shop had even stopped, and not one of the many pieces of machinery was in motion. Not a single workman could be seen, only some half dozen apprentices. In the blacksmith shop all the furnaces were cold; the place had a dreary look, as if it had been hurriedly deserted by a busy throng of hardfisted vulcans from fears of some dreaded approaching evil. In the locomotive repair shop one man and an apprentice were hammering away under a locomotive, the man having been employed only after dinner yesterday. Another new man had been at work in the forenoon, but during the dinner recess he conversed with some of the strikers and he failed to resume work in the afternoon.

HUMORS OF THE STRIKE.

There is nothing so evil that it may not excite a smile or provoke a humorous remark. The same is the case here. The men on strike claim that it is not Fisk or Gould, but L. D. Rucker, the General Superintendent, who is their enemy, for ever since he has been on the road the company has been constantly in hot water with its employés. The HERALD representative, in conversation with several intelligent men among the strikers, asked one whether he did not think the present management of the road to be careless and reckless? "To a certain extent, yes," replied he, "but it should be Rucker-less."

The opinion of the men as to Jim Jubilee, Jr., seems to rest on some well grounded reason, for yesterday evening, at an interview at the Erie general offices in Eighth avenue, it was reported that Mr. Fisk had advised the re-employment of the men on strike, but was overruled.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Operators Still Determined—Aid from the National Bricklayers' Union—Views of the Independent Newspaper Press—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars for Defence, "Not One Cent for Tribute."

The Telegraphers' Protective League held their regular meeting at 270 Grand street yesterday, at three o'clock P. M. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Walsh, of the Laborers' Union; Mr. Peters, of the Clothing Cutters' Association, and by Mr. Troup, of the Workingmen's Union. A despatch was read from Erie, Pa., which stated that the Western Union Company have been using their utmost endeavors to induce the operators to go back to their desks, but they manfully refused to do so until the whole thing was definitely settled.

It having been reported that several of the strikers were somewhat lukewarm, or weak-kneed, Mr. Hutchison said that he would like to put it to a vote, whether they should give up at once, or whether they would, like men, fight it out. The room at this time was full, there being some eighteen or twenty ladies present, who undoubtedly are very much in need of the regular monthly salary which they have been accustomed to draw, yet when the chairman called out, "All in favor of fighting it out please hold up their right hands," every right hand in the house went up with a will and a zest that showed plainly that there is not a cowardly heart or a traitor among them.

The following resolution, adopted by the National Bricklayers' Union in Chicago, on Thursday, was read by the chairman:—

Whereas the members of the National Bricklayers' Union of the United States believe in the identity of interests of labor the world over, and that an injury to one craft or calling will eventually prove an injury to all, and it is their duty to carry this principle into practical effect; and whereas, the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, one of the most unscrupulous monopolies in the country, have been compelled by its open and avowed hostility to protective labor organizations to strike against its exaction; and whereas their action, with a few honorable exceptions, has been grossly misrepresented by the press, and the facts carefully concealed that the discharge of the San Francisco operators was but a part of a deep laid and long matured scheme to destroy their organization, which, if successful, would have resulted in the disbanding of every local circuit; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Bricklayers' Union, That it cordially endorses the straightforward course adopted by the said operators, and that it pledges them to the utmost of its ability the moral and material support of its members, and calls upon all other labor organizations to do likewise.

VIEWS OF THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Secret Circulars from the Telegraph Oligarchy—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars for Defence—Not a Cent for Tribute—The Western Union Losing a Thousand Dollars a Day.

The following is among the recent information we have received concerning the strike of the telegraphers:—

SECRET CIRCULAR FROM THE OLIGARCHY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1870.

A private circular (not for publication) has been issued by the secretary of the Western News Association. We copy from it:—

Our contract with the Western Union Telegraph is hardly second in importance to that with the New York Associated Press, and it is desirable that all journals of our association should scrupulously live up to its requirements. The attention of the publishers of our association is invited to the clause in our contract with the telegraph company which forbids us to encourage or support any opposition or competing telegraph company; and it is proper that I should say in this connection that this clause was to the telegraph company a valuable consideration for the favorable terms upon which they contracted with us.

The object of this clause is to provide that the press of the West shall not encourage competition with the telegraph company. The clause in the contract here alluded to is as follows:—

And said Associated Press agree that during the continuance of this agreement they and their agents and all parties furnished by them with news for publication, and the agents of such parties, shall employ the said telegraph company exclusively to transmit to and from all places reached by its lines all telegraphic messages relating to the news or newspaper business, and that they will in no way encourage or support any opposition or competing telegraph company.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR DEFENCE—NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Jan. 11.]

The telegraph operators' strike still continues and to an increased extent. Consequently we have no telegraphic despatches. How long this thing will continue we cannot tell, but believe that it will be until the operators triumph. We understand that the National Typographical Union and other labor associations have offered the operators $200,000 to aid them in the strike. If this is so—as the Western Union Telegraph Company is now losing about $1,000 per day by the strike—it is more than probable that the contest will be of short duration.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel, Jan. 11.]

We had intended to give to day a general résumé of the great strike of the telegraph operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but want of space forbids. The strike, however, so far from being over, as we were led to suppose a day or two ago, is more strong and confident than ever. Many efforts have been made by the company to reduce the operators to terms, but they refuse to compromise their rights or to sacrifice their brethren. Other unions and associations are extending substantial aid and encouragement to the telegraphers, and we think the monopolists will eventually be obliged by public sentiment and the justice of the claims of the operators to come to terms of accommodation. All the leading newspapers, so far as we have seen, sustain and endorse the action of the strikers.

SLENDER HOLD OF THE COMPANY ON POPULAR SYMPATHY—SENATOR FENTON'S ORGAN SPEAKS.

[From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Democrat—Senator Fenton's organ—Jan. 12.]

In a matter where controversies exist as in this, it is not easy to decide what the facts may be. The telegraph company will have a slender hold on popular sympathy. It has been a monopoly of the most rigorous kind. It has exacted exorbitant prices from the people for sending their messages. It has been niggardly as an employer. It has watered its stock repeatedly and then maintained the high tariff so as to make dividends on the watered stock. At present the Western Union people have a determined opposition in the Atlantic and Pacific Company, which is the reason, we suppose, for the reduction of their rates. This is a contest in which the operators have the power to compel compliance with their reasonable demands. Their course is one in which our sympathy is with them altogether.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lecture by Professor J. Blascom.

Professor J. Blascom, of Williams College, Williamston, Mass., last night delivered the fifth of the course of scientific lectures before the American Institute, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The attendance was not large, but was very appreciative. The lecturer of the evening was introduced by Judge Daly. Professor Blascom announced his subject as "The Connection of Natural Science and Mental Philosophy." The lecturer commenced with a defence of metaphysics. Natural science had to some extent lost hold upon those who were placed among the intellectual classes. It was his intention to urge the supremacy of mind, more particularly the power of the mind in connection with the senses. Professor Blascom then referred to the world of sight and sound. The solar system was a creation of the mind not declared by the senses; the solar system was not really seen. The theory of chemistry in molecules was more complex than the solar system. This was entirely a conception of the mind. The spectroscope even was but little gain to the senses. The mind declared the nature of the sun. How was it that the mind made so much of so little? Only because it brought to the external world certain ideas which compelled a conception. The idea of space was received from the mind. The same was true in the molecule system. Referring to the idea of causation, the lecturer stated that this was brought to his observation by the Cardiff giant, which had awakened so much interest. Referring to geology, Professor Blascom said that causation must be taken into account. The lecturer then divided his subject into three heads and in a very masterly manner handled all in connection with his subject. A blackboard was used and his remarks illustrated to some extent thereupon. The remarks made were generally too deep to make them interesting to the public. The most important point was a tirade against phrenology, which, whether just or not, was argued out in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the audience. Time and space were also considered, and discussed at some length. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, Jan. 14—6 P. M.

All the animation in Wall street to-day was after the board, for during the regular hours of business

GENERAL DULNESS

prevailed, not only in stocks, but in gold, governments and securities of all kinds, the street manifesting an indisposition to do anything, but for what special reason did not appear, unless it was that the smaller operators were waiting for the leaders, who have been rather quiet since the first stage of their "bull" movement. After the boards and in late street transactions there was considerable activity and

THE STOCK MARKET CLOSED STRONG,

particularly for the Vanderbilt shares, which rose to 92½ for the stock and 87½ for the scrip.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

was the feature of the railways, and under a continuance of the speculation which has lifted it from 90 advanced to and sold at 100¼. The buoyancy in this period extended to all the railways, and there was a general recovery from the depression which had attacked the list about midday, when prices were a quarter to three-quarters per cent below those at the beginning of business in the early forenoon. The feature after New Jersey Central was

PACIFIC MAIL,

which rose to 42¼, and was largely dealt in, many of the "shorts" being induced to cover. In the miscellaneous list Western Union was barely steady; while the expresses were strong and active for Adams and United States.

MONEY SIX PER CENT.

The money market was easy at six to seven per cent, the former being the general rate in almost all new loans. Commercial paper was quoted eight to twelve per cent for prime double name and ten to twelve for single name acceptances. The suspension of the woollen house of De Bost & Co. was announced to-day.

GOLD FEVERISH.

The gold market opened quietly and heavy in the absence of bad news from Paris, and the price declined to 121⅛. Its undertone was feverish and sensitive, however, so that when later in the day foreign exchange advanced a rumor was started that Paris was again in commotion, and the price of gold advanced to 122. Little credit was given this rumor by the majority of dealers, but it made the "shorts" uneasy. At the close the price returned to 121⅞, at which the offerings were quite plentiful.

GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWER.

The decline in gold led to a falling off of from a quarter to a half per cent in government bonds, especially as the London quotations came lower to-day. The subsequent rise in gold to 122 did not occasion a recovery, but simply steadied the market, which fact indicates a discredit of the reports on which gold was run up. The following were the closing street quotations for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115⅛ a 115¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. do., 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅛ a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅛ a 112; do. do., coupon, 112⅛ a 112⅜.

THE STATE BONDS—ACTIVITY IN "SPECIAL TAXES."

There was an active market for the leading Southern State bonds, particularly the new North Carolinas and special tax bonds, which, after selling down to 22½, suddenly advanced to 28. It seems that a great quantity of these securities had been hypothecated for loans, and the margins having given out the institutions holding them put them on the market, causing the late sharp decline. The downward movement tempted in a large "short" interest, and the "long" bonds having ceased coming out the "bears" found so much difficulty in trying to borrow for delivery that they started to cover; hence the rise to-day. The Tennessees were weak and lower. Virginias were very strong. The Louisianas and South Carolinas were dull and lower, the latter declining apparently with gold, in which their coupons are now paid. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 54 a 54½; do., new, 48½ bid; Virginia, ex coupon, 52½ a 53; do., new, 60 a 60½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 81; do., sevens, 90 a 91; North Carolina, ex coupon, 40 a 42; do., new, 27 a 28; do., special tax, 27½ a 28; Missouri sixes, 87 a 87½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 88 a 90; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70; do. levee sixes, 64½ a 65; do. do., eights, 80 a 81; Alabama eights, 93½ a 95; do. fives, 63 a 65; South Carolina sixes, 78 a 80; do., new, 75½ a 76.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Under the demand for Saturday's steamer foreign exchange was active and firm, although at the opening rates were lower than at the close of the day previous. The market showed signs of speculative manipulation, but in what connection it is difficult to discover. Perhaps the troubles in Paris are the secret of the advance. Sterling closed three-eighths per cent better than the lowest price of the day and francs about an eighth, the market having already been well up for the latter. The range of rates at the close was as follows:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108¼; good to prime bankers', 108¾ a 108⅞; short sight, 109¼ a 109½; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.22½ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35¼ a 35½; Amsterdam, 40¼ a 40½; Frankfort, 40¼ a 40½; Bremen, 78¼ a 78½; Prussian thalers, 70¼ a 71¼.

THE RANGE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The course of the gold premium is exhibited in the following table:—

10 A. M.	121⅞	2 P. M.	121⅞
10:30 A. M.	121⅞	3 P. M.	121⅞
11 A. M.	121⅞	3:40 P. M.	121⅞
12 M.	121⅞	4 P. M.	122
12:18 P. M.	121⅞	5:30 P. M.	121⅞ a 121⅞
1 P. M.	121⅞		

Holders of gold paid from six per cent currency to seven per cent coin to have their balances carried, the higher rates prevailing in the earlier hours of business. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$36,389,000
Gold balances	1,195,189
Currency balances	1,457,054

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are shown in the following table of the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson consolidated	92½	91⅞
New York Central and Hudson scrip	87½	86½
Erie	22½	22⅛
Reading	94⅝	94
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25⅛
Northwestern	74⅛	73½
Northwestern preferred	87	86⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	74	73⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	87	86⅞
Lake Shore	89	88⅛
Rock Island	105⅛	104⅞
Pittsburg	92⅛	90⅞
New Jersey Central	100⅛	93½
Pacific Mail	42⅛	40

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 53 a 53½; Cumberland, 27¾ a 28; Western Union, 32⅛ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 14⅛ a 15; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 16 a 16½; Pacific Mail, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Boston Water Power, 14⅝ a 16; Adams Express, 62⅛ a 62⅜; Wells-Fargo Express, 20⅛ a 21⅛; American Express, 38⅜ bid; United States Express, 53 a 54⅛; New York Central consolidated, 91⅛ a 91⅜; do. scrip, 86⅛ a 86⅜; Harlem, 135 a 138; do. preferred, 138 bid; Erie, 22⅛ a 22⅜; do. preferred, 42; Reading, 94 a 94⅛; Michigan Central, 117⅛ a 118; Lake Shore, 88⅛ a 88⅜; Illinois Central, 140 bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90 a 91⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 73⅛; do. preferred, 86⅛ a 86⅜; Rock Island, 104⅞ a 105; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73⅛ a 73⅜; do. preferred, 86⅛ a 86⅜; Toledo and Wabash, 52 bid; Fort Wayne, 87⅛ bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 22 a 29; do. preferred, 55⅛ a 57; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅛ a 25⅜; Delaware and Lackawanna, 106 a 107; New Jersey Central, 98⅛ a 99; Chicago and Alton, 147; Morris and Essex, 84⅛ a 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 112⅛ a 113; do. preferred, 112 a 114; Dubuque and Sioux City, 108⅛ a 108⅜; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18 a 18⅛.

STATISTICS OF THE GOLD MARKET.

Mr. J. C. Mersereau, Register of the Gold Exchange, has just published a volume containing the quotations of gold in the market from 1862, the year of the suspension of specie payments, to the present year; also a table showing the amount of gold clearings and the rates of gold loans respectively for the year 1869, together with a list giving the names and addresses of the members of the Gold Exchange, and a list of members of the New York Stock Exchange. This information, which is of a nature valuable to all business men, is presented in a form easy of reference, and from its source, which is almost official, can be relied upon as accurate.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$83,595,754
Gold receipts	786,300
Gold payments	523,243
Gold balance	75,322,399
Currency receipts	112,894
Currency payments	608,986
Currency balance	4,920,987
General balance	81,074,536
Customs	304,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 14—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '81, cou	117⅝	100 shs Cum Coal pf. b c	27⅛
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c....c	113⅝	200 Boston Water P'r	14⅞
2300 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅝	200 Pac M SS Co	41
2000 do.....small	114⅝	1600 do	41⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '67	114⅞	700 do	41⅛
145000 do	114⅝	200 Mariposa pref...b c	16
80,00 do.....s3	114⅝	10 Am Mer U Ex	37
30000 Tenn 6's, n	48	60 do	37⅛
5000 Va 6's, ex cou	53	200 N Y Cen & H R RR	91⅛
2600 do	53⅛	30,00 N Y C & H R c	86⅛
2000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	53⅛	10000 do	86⅛
10000 N Car 6's, n	22½	1200 do	87
2000 do	23	100 Erie RR	22⅛
15000 do	22⅞	100 do	22⅛
1000 do	22	700 Reading RR	94⅛
10000 Missouri 6's	87⅛	179 C, C, C & I RR	78
2000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	89⅛	10 L S & M S RR	89
4000 Louisiana 6's	70	200 do....b c	88⅛
10000 La 8's, lb	80	100 do	88⅛
6000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	108⅛	200 Cleve & Pitts	92⅛
5000 A & T H 2d m pf	89⅛	200 do	92⅛
1000 Great West 2d	77	100 do	92⅛
20,00 N J Cen, new bds	98⅛	250 do	92⅛
10000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d	91	300 do	92⅛
1000 M & Es 1st m	99	200 do....c	92
5000 Ohio & Miss 1st m	91⅛	200 do	92⅛
5000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st m	104	700 do	92
7000 do	104⅛	500 do....s30	91⅛
1000 Mil & St P 1st m	90	800 Chic & N W RR	73⅛
8000 Hud R 3d	98	200 N J Central RR	99
1000 N Y & N H 6's, bs	96	100 do....b call	99⅛
1000 Am D & Im C, 7's	91	200 Chic & R I RR	105⅛
4000 Long Dock bds	80	100 do....s10	105⅛
1000 C, C & I C 1st m	73	100 Mil & St Paul RR	73⅛
10000 do	72⅛	25 do	73⅛
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	81⅛	100 do	73⅛
115 shs Phenix Bank	106	100 Mil & St P pref	86⅛
24 Tradesmen's Bk	150	600 do	86⅛
25 Bk North America	100	92 Pitts, F W & C gtd	88⅛
10 Continental Bank	98	15 do	88
25 Cen National Bk	105⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	25⅛
10 do	105⅛	5 Ohio & Miss pref	70
20 Fourth Nat Bank	102	10 Morris & Es RR	84⅛
6 Bank of Commerce	120⅛	40 do	84⅛
20 Ninth Nat Bank	108	10 Bost, Har & Erie RR	9
51 do	107⅛	25 N Y & N H RR	137
10 Bank'rs & Bro Ass'n	105	100 H & St Jo RR	114
100 Canton Co	53⅛	100 do	113⅛
100 do....b20	54	150 do	113⅛
100 do....b60	54⅛	100 H & St Jo RR pf	113
200 Cum Coal Co pf	28	100 Col, C & I C RR	18⅛
300 do	27⅛	100 do	18⅛

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$74000 US 6's, '81, cou	118⅛	$84000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..s3	114
1310 do	118	2650 US 5-20, r, '65, n.am	114
2000 US 5-20, r, '62	115⅛	5000 do	114
1000 US 5-20, cou, '62	115⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	114⅛
1500 do	115⅛	40000 do	114⅛
3000 US 5-20, c, '64	115⅛	20000 do....b3	114⅛
2000 US 5-20, c, '65...c	115⅛	25000 do....s3	114⅛
10000 do	115⅛	21950 US 5's, 10-40, c	112⅛
500 do....small	115⅛	25000 US 6's, cur'cy	109⅛

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 N Car 6's, new	23⅛	10 shs Illinois Cen RR	140
6000 do	23⅛	100 Chic & N W RR	73⅛
10000 Tenn 6's, n	47⅛	700 do	73⅛
50000 do	47⅛	200 do....bet call	73⅛
3000 S Car 6's, new	76	200 Mil & St Paul RR	73⅛
4000 Va 6's, new	60⅛	100 Mil & St Paul pf.b c	86⅛
13000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	108⅛	100 do	86⅛
1000 Erie 3d m	87	100 do	86⅛
10000 C, C & Ind C 1st m	72⅛	100 C, C, Cin & In RR	77⅛
2000 do	73⅛	100 do	77⅛
20 shs Bk of Commerce	120	100 New Jersey Cen RR	98⅛
20 Fourth Nat Bk	102	50 do	99
50 Ninth Nat Bk	107⅛	200 Chic & R I RR	105
200 Cumb Coal pf	28	100 Del, Lack & W	106⅛
100 Pac Mail SS Co...b c	40⅛	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	53
200 do	41	200 Boston, Hart & Erie	8⅛
30 Am Mer U Ex	38⅛	100 H & St Jo RR	113⅛
200 Harlem RR....s60	135	300 do	113
100 L S & M S RR	88⅛	100 do....b15	113⅛
200 do	88⅛	100 do....b15	113⅛
		200 Ohio & Miss RR	25⅛

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32⅛ a 32⅜	Northwestern	74 a 74⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛ a 42⅜	Northwestern pf	86⅞ a 87
N Y Central con	92⅛ a 92⅜	Rock Island	105⅛ a 105⅜
N Y Cen scrip	87⅛ a 87⅜	St Paul	74 a 74⅛
Erie	23⅛ a 24	St Paul pref	87 a 87⅛
Reading	94⅛ a 94⅜	Ohio & Miss	25⅛ a 25⅜
Lake Shore	88⅛ a 89	N J Central	100⅛ a 100⅜

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 8 packages. Pot were quiet, but with light receipts prices were steady and firm at $7 37½ a $7 62½. Pearl were dull and entirely nominal at $9 25 a $9 75.

BEESWAX.—The demand was light and prices were heavy, though no lower. Small sales were made of Southern and Western at 37c. a 38c., which were the closing prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Almost all kinds were moderately dealt in, as usual at this season of the year, but prices were generally without change of consequence. In Eastern spruce a moderate business was transacted, and full prices were obtained, especially for fair to good schedules, which were most sought after; common cargoes were quoted $18 a $19, fair to good $19 50 a $21, and choice $21 50 a $22; the offerings were fair at these prices. Rosendale cement was in moderate request and steady at $2, while lime was steady at $1 50 for common and $2 for lump, with a fair demand. For lath the market was quiet at $2 50; the offerings were fair. Bricks were quiet, but unchanged in value. We quote:—North river, $7 a $9 50; Croton, $18 a $20; Philadelphia front, $40 a $42, and New Jersey, $6 a $7 50.

COCOA was in demand, but we heard of no sales. Prices were firm at about 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Guayaquil, in bond, and 28c. a 30c. do. for Maracaibo do.

CANDLES.—The market was dull, the demand being only for jobbing lots, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Adamantine, 18c. a 22c.; sperm, 45c. a 47c., and patent, 55c. a 58c.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The market was passably active, and full prices prevailed. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 50; sugar do., 33 do., $3 a $3 10; molasses do., 32 do., $2 55 a $2 60; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $48 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $43.

CORDAGE was dull but unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 23c. a 24c.; Sisal rope, 19½, and Russia tarred, 17c.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was dull, the demand being almost entirely for small lots, and prices were heavy and lower, closing at 21¼c. a 21½c. for Lake and Detroit.

COTTON.—For this staple the market was active, the demand being good, especially for export, and with only moderate offerings prices were firmer and higher. There were sold 2,592 bales (including 694 to arrive), of which 1,877 were for export, 813 for spinning, 702 on speculation, and 200 were in transit. The business in future deliveries was fair, and the sales were as follows:—250 bales, basis low middling, for January, at 24⅝c.; 300 do., for February, part at 24½c.; 300 do., for May, at 25¾c.; 100 do., for March, at 25¼c.; 300 do., for April, at 25½c.; 200 do., for June, at 26c., and 100 do., f. o. b. at New Orleans, on private terms. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅞
Good ordinary	23⅞	24	24¼	24⅛
Low middling	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25¼	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
Good middling	25⅞	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜

COFFEE.—Rio was in demand, but the firmness of holders checked business, and we heard of no sales. Other kinds were dull but held for full figures. We quote:—Rio ordinary cargoes, 13¼c. a 14c.; fair do., 14¼c. a 14⅝c.; good do., 15⅛c. a 16c.; prime do., 16⅛c. a 17c.; extremes, for lots, 13⅛c. a 18⅛c. gold; Java, 21⅛c. a 23⅛c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19⅛c.; Maracaibo, 17⅛c. a 20⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 18⅛c.; Costa Rica, 14⅛c. a 19c.; Manila and Mexican, 16c. a 18⅛c.—all gold, duty paid.

DYEWOODS.—The market for logwood was passably active, the demand being almost entirely for export; but with free offerings prices were heavy, at about $4 50 a $5 50, gold, for St. Domingo and Jamaica. Sales of about 1,200 tons (part a few days ago) for Antwerp and Bremen were reported on private terms. Cuba fustic was nominal at $30, gold; other kinds do., $15 a $17, do.; camwood, $150 do., and West coast Limawood, $60, currency.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,254 bbls. flour, 3,500 bags corn meal, 8,640 bushels wheat, 2,050 do. corn and 1,050 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, and prices were 5c. a 10c. lower as a general thing. There was very little demand for export, and fair extra State would not bring over $5 25 a $5 35 for shipment. The sales were about 6,000 bbls. Southern flour was slow of sale, and prices for most grades were easier; sales 600 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. Rye flour was slow of sale, and prices were heavy; sales 250 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 60
Superfine State	4 65 a 4 95
Extra State	5 25 a 6 00
Choice do.	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 65 a 4 95
Extra do.	5 10 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 75
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 00 a 5 25
Corn meal, city	5 05 a 5 25
Corn meal, Jersey	4 65 a 4 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 00 a 5 10

—Wheat was dull and heavy, and with still more unfavorable advices per Atlantic cable, combined with peremptory orders to sell, prices were again fully 2c. lower, closing at about $1 25 for amber winter Western, delivered, and $1 14½ a $1 15 for No. 2 spring; free sellers at the latter price. The sales comprised about 70,000 bushels, at $1 13½ a $1 15 for No. 2 spring, in store and delivered; $1 15½ for Minnesota, delivered; $1 19 for No. 1 spring, in store; $1 25 a $1 26 for amber winter, delivered; $1 30 for small lots Indiana and Tennessee, $1 50 for white Genesee and $1 26 for amber Ohio. Corn was dull and nominal, the sales being 25,000 bushels, at 80c. for damp new mixed Western, 92c. for fair new do., delivered; $1 04½ a $1 08 for small lots old mixed, in store and delivered; $1 06 for yellow Southern, delivered, and 95c. a $1 02½ for Jersey new, on dock and delivered. Oats were in better demand, but at lower and irregular prices. The sales were 80,000 bushels, at 55c. a 62c. for Western and State, in store and delivered, and 58c. a 60c. for Jersey, delivered. Rye was dull and heavy. A small lot State was sold at $1. Of barley 1,000 bushels two-rowed State were sold at $1 10. Barley malt was inactive and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet but rates were firmer in some cases. The chartering business was unusually dull, the demand for all kinds of tonnage being very light and rates were heavy. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 8d., and per steamer 15,000 bushels wheat at 5d., 300 bales hops at 7-16d., 400 boxes bacon at 25s., 500 bales cotton at ½d., 500 bbls. beef at 8s. and 300 do. pork at 2s. 6d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. The charters were:—A Norwegian bark to Lisbon, with 18,000 bushels wheat at 17c., and a brig to the windward on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull and unchanged. We quote:—Bags, 16½c. a 18c., and cloth, 19½c. a 21c. No sales.

HEMP.—Manila was dull at 14½c., gold, at which price 1,000 bales were sold in Boston. Jute was quoted 4½c. a 6c., gold; Sisal, 11½c., do., and Tampico, 7½c., do., in bond, without sales.

HAY.—There prevailed a moderately active demand, at quite steady prices. Shipping was quoted 85c. a 90c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 15; long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 15; short do., 95c. a $1.

HOPS.—The amount of business transacted was small, there being scarcely any demand except for small lots to supply the present wants of consumers. Prices, however, were firm, especially for the better grades. The sales were at from 15c. to 30c. for common to choice grades.

IRON.—Scotch pig was dull, the demand being light, but the market was firmer, holders demanding $32 75 a $33 for Eglinton, in yard, and $35 for Glengarnock, do. We heard of no sales. American was dull, but unchanged in value, No. 1 being quoted $35 and No. 2 $33 50 a $34. No sales. Of wrought scrap 100 tons were sold on private terms. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $82 50. Rails were dull and prices were nominal at $58 50 a $57, gold, for English, and $76 a $77, currency, for American.

LEAD.—Ordinary foreign was held at 6⅛c., gold. The demand was light and the sales were only 50 tons, on private terms.

LEATHER.—Hemlock sole was in fair request from consumers and dealers and full prices were obtained for all grades. The receipts are fair, but they are exceeded by the sales and the stock is considerably reduced. Oak was dull for all kinds; prices, however, were unchanged. Rough continued to rule dull. We quote:—

Hemlock.	Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	29c. a 30c.	29c. a —	28c. a 29c.
Middle	29½c. a 31c.	29c. a 29½c.	28c. a 29c.
Heavy	29½c. a 31c.	27c. a 29c.	27c. a 28c.
Good damag'd	27c. a 27½c.	26c. a 27½c.	26c. a 27c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 23c.; rough light, 37c. a 40c.; middling and heavy, 35c. a 38c.

Oak.	Slaughter.	Crop.	Rough.
Light	35c. a 42c.	42c. a 45c.	41c. a 43c.
Middle	38c. a 46c.	46c. a 45c.	38c. a 42c.
Heavy	40c. a 46c.	38c. a 42c.	39c. a 45c.

Bellies, 22c. a 24c.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, and prices were heavy and nominal, except for New Orleans, which was quite steady in value. Sales, 73 bbls New Orleans at 73c. a 80c. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 28c. a 32c.; do. clayed, 36c. a 38c.; do. Muscovado, 35c. a 45c.; Porto Rico, 45c. a 65c.; English islands, 35c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, the demand being very light, but holders were indisposed to grant any concession from former figures to effect sales; 100 bbls. in merchantable order were sold at 45c., which was the closing price, while shipping lots were quoted at 45½c. a 46c. For rosin the market was dull and prices were lower for the low grades, which were offered quite freely. The sales were 350 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75 a $3 and small lots pale at $4 50 a $5 25. We quote:—Strained, $2 07½ a $2 15; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 62½; No. 1, $2 75 a $3 87½; pale, $4 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8 25. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 75 for Wilmington and $2 37½ a $2 50 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was in light demand and the sales were confined to trifling lots, which were selling at 90c. a 93c., in casks and bbls. Olive was dull, but unchanged in value; small lots were selling at $1 40 a $1 43. Prime winter lard oil was quoted $1 40 a $1 45, with small sales within the range. Western distilled red was quoted 80c.; bank, 75c.; Straits, 72c.; menhaden, 67c. a 67½c.; palm, 12c. a 12½c.; crude northern whale, 80c. a 85c.; bleached winter do., 95c. a $1.; crude sperm, $1 55 a $1 60; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 76 a $1 85, without sales of consequence.

OIL CAKE.—Western was dull and nominal at $44. No sales.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and with continued fair offerings prices were heavy and a trifle lower. For next week's delivery there were sellers at 16½c., but no buyers above 16⅛c. No sales of significance were reported. For crude in barrels the market was dull and prices were nominal at 21c. a 21½c. The market for refined was unusually quiet and heavy, while prices were lower. At the close there were sellers at 31⅛c., but no buyers above 31c. The sales were confined to 500 bb's. standard white at 31⅛c. and 750 do., do. in bulk at 27c. Jobbing lots were dull at 32½c. a 34c. for standard to prime white. Naphtha was dull, but unchanged; 400 bbls. brought 10c. In Philadelphia the market was inactive and heavy at 30⅛c. There was no demand and no sales were reported.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 14,151 barrels pork, 751 packages cut meats, 797 barrels and tierces lard, 75 do. beef, and 1,440 dressed hogs. The market for pork, on the spot, was a trifle more active, and prices were firmer. Pork for future delivery was held with increased firmness, sellers refusing at the close $27 25 for mess for February, and $27 50 for March. There were sold 550 barrels, at $34 for uninspected Western prime mess; $27 25 a $27 12½ for heavy mess, $27 a $27 25 for thin do., and $27 75 for city thin mess. City prime mess was obtainable at about $26; 500 bbls. mess for February delivery brought $27 25. Dressed hogs were slow of sale at 11⅛c. a 12c. for Western and 12½c. a 13⅛c. for city. Beef was in moderate demand at steady prices, and 75 bbls. were sold at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was dull and nominal, with small sales within the range of $15 a $18 for prime mess and $27 a $31 for India do. Beef hams were moderately dealt in at steady prices. Sales 160 bbls., at from $22 to $34. Cut meats were active for pickled hams, but dull for other kinds. About 250 bbls. pickled hams were sold at 14⅛c. a 15⅛c., chiefly at the latter price, and 19c. a 19⅛c. for bagged hams. Bacon was quiet but unchanged in value. There was some demand for fancy brands, but business was checked by the scarcity. Long clear was quoted at 15c. a 15⅛c., and Cumberland cut 15⅛c., without sales. Lard was more sought after, both by refiners and pressers, and higher prices were obtained. There were sold 400 packages at 16⅛c. a 16⅛c. for common to prime Western and city steam and kettle. The market for butter was fairly active and prices were very firm, especially for the better grades, which were more sought after than the other qualities. Cheese was moderately active and firm, though the demand was almost entirely from the home trade. The news from abroad was favorable, and it is generally thought that an extreme export demand will prevail ere long. We quote:—Butter, State, half tubs, fine, 42c. a 45c.; do. medium, 35c. a 39c.; pails, fine, 45c. a 50c.; do., fair to good, 35c. a 42c.; Welsh tubs, common to fine, 28c. a 38c.; firkins, fair to fine, 34c. a 41c.; do., common to fair, 20c. to 33c.; common, 20c. a 25c.; Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, &c., firkins, common to fine, 2 c. a 30c.; do., common, 20c. a 25c.; Vermont, fine, firkins, 39c. a 41c.; fair to good do., 32c. a 36c.; common to fair, 30c. a 31c.; common store, 20c. a 25c. Cheese—State fancy factory, 17⅛c. a 18c., common to fine, 15c. a 17⅛c.; do., common to fine farm dairy, 14c. a 17c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.; Ohio good to fancy factory, 15c. a 17c.; common to fair do., 11c. a 14c., common to fine dairy, 13c. a 16c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, the demand being only for small lots, but prices were steady. The sales were confined to about 80 casks, at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c. for common to prime.

SPELTER.—Silesian was dull, but unchanged in value; 25 tons were sold at 6⅛c., gold. No other sales were reported.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 40c. a 41c. We heard of no sales of moment.

SHOT was dull, but unchanged. We quote drop 8½c. and buck 9c.

SOAP was dull, the sales being confined to small lots at former prices, viz., 13⅛c. a 13c.

SKINS.—The market for both goat and deer was dull, there being but little demand, and prices were nominal at our quotations. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 52½c. a 53c. per lb., gold; Matamoras, 52½c. a 53c. do.; Vera Cruz, 52½c. do.; Buenos Ayres, 45c. a 50c. currency; Payta, 45½c. do.; Curacoa, 47c. a 50c. do.; Cape, 45c. a 46c. do. Deer—Honduras, 43c. per lb. gold; Vera Cruz, 43c. do.; Central America, trimmed, 47½c. a 50c. do.; do., not trimmed, 41c. do.; Sisal, 47½c. do.; Angostura, 31c. do.; Para, 49c. do.

STEARINE was slow of sale, the demand being light, and prices favored buyers. Small lots, in hhds. and tierces, were sold at 16c. a 16½c.

SUGAR.—There was more activity in the market for raw, the demand being principally from refiners, but prices were rather heavy at yesterday's quotations. New crop Cuba was quoted 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. for fair to good refining. There were disposed of 925 hhds., mostly Porto Rico, part at 10c. a 10⅜c. for Cuba and Porto Rico; also, 40 boxes at 11⅛c. Refined was only moderately dealt in, but without particular change in value, hard closing at 14¼c., soft white 13⅝c. a 14½c., extra C 13⅝c., and yellow 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. We append the current quotations for raw:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb.	9⅞ a 10¼
Fair refining	10⅜ a —
Good refining	10⅝ a —
Fair to good grocery	11 a 11½
Prime to choice grocery	11⅝ a 12¼
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9½ a 12⅝
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9¼ a 11
Melado	5¼ a 5⅝
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	10 a 10⅜
Do, 10 to 12	10¾ a 11¼
Do., 13 to 15	11⅝ a 12¼
Do., 16 to 18	12⅝ a 13¼
Do., 19 to 20	13⅝ a 14
Do., white	13¾ a 14¾
Do., No. 12, in bond, net cash (gold)	6¼ a 6¾
Porto Rico—Refining grades	10⅛ a 10½
Grocery grades	11¼ a 12¼

TALLOW.—The market was very quiet. The sales were only about 25,000 lbs. at 10c. a 10⅛c. for Texas and 10⅛c. a 10¼c. for city.

SEEDS.—Linseed was dull at $2 17½, gold, duty paid, at which price 1,000 bags were sold yesterday. Grass were dull and nominal at 13c. for clover, $4 a $4 25 for timothy and $2 25 a $2 30 for rough flax.

TOBACCO.—The business in Kentucky was small, there being scarcely any demand, but previous prices were demanded. The sales were confined to 75 hhds. at 9c. a 13c. Seed leaf was more active, though the market was still called very quiet. The sales were as follows:—400 cases Ohio at 20c., 50 do. Connecticut at 36c. a 50c., and 20 do do. on private terms. Of Yara 40 bales II. cut were sold on private terms, while Havana, which was steady in value, sold to the extent of 150 bales, at 90c. a $1 05. We append the current quotations:—

OLD CROP.

Kentucky.	Light.	Heavy.
Good lugs	7¾c. a 8½c.	8½c. a 9½c.
Common leaf	9 c. a 9½c.	10c. a 11c.
Medium leaf	10c. a 11c.	11 c. a 12½c.
Good leaf	11½c. a 12½c.	13c. a 14c.
Fine leaf	13c. a 14c.	14½c. a 15½c.
Selections	15c. a 18c.	16c. a 18c.

Seedleaf.	
Connecticut wrappers, good to prime	50c. a 75c.
Connecticut wrappers, medium	35c. a 45c.
Connecticut wrappers, ordinary	25c. a 30c.
Connecticut seconds	25c. a 32c.
Connecticut fillers	12c. a 15c.
New York, running lots	18c. a 25c.
New York wrappers	35c. a 50c.
New York fillers	11c. a 15c.
Ohio and Pennsylvania wrappers	35c. a 55c.
Ohio and Pennsylvania binders	14c. a 15c.
Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers	10c. a 12½c.
Manufactured.	
Black work, common and medium, in bond	20c. a 22c.
Black work, good and fine	24c. a 31c.
Bright work, common and medium	25c. a 31c.
Bright work, good and fine	32c. a 55c.

TIN.—The market for pig was dull and prices were heavy and nominal. Sales:—5 tons English at 31⅛c. gold, and 100 pigs Straits at 31c. do. Plates were less active, but held for full figures; 1,000 boxes assorted charcoal were sold at the rate of $8 25 gold for I. C. We quote:—I. C. charcoal, $8 25, with usual differences for other sizes; charcoal terne, $7 50 a $8; coke terne, $5 50 a $6 50; coke tin, low grade, $6 50; medium, $6 87½ a $7, and best, $7 50 a $7 75—all gold.

WHALEBONE was dull and nominal at 85c. a 87c., gold, for Arctic, 85c. do. for northwest and 75c. do. for South Sea. No sales.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 220 bbls. The business was fair, but prices were lower, owing to the comparatively large offerings. The sales amounted to 450 bbls. at 99c. a $1 01, closing at 99c. a $1.

WOOL.—The market for fleece is decidedly more active, the demand being almost entirely from manufacturers, and prices are quite firm, especially for the fine grades, which are held by some parties at higher figures. In pulled wool an active business is doing, the demand being principally for super, which, as well as other kinds, is quite steady in value. Texas is dull, the demand continuing light, but prices are without change. California is selling more freely at about former prices, while other kinds of wool are dull and nominal. The sales were 225,000 lbs. fleece at 31c. a 52c., including 15,000 Canada combing on private terms, 150,000 lbs. Ohio, Virginia, &c., fleece on private terms, but within our range; 10,000 new washed at 31c. a 34½c., 35,000 X Ohio at 48c. a 49c., 10,000 common State and Michigan at 45c., 1,500 burry tubwashed at 45c., 10,000 XX and above Ohio at 51c. a 52c., 3,000 scoured at 80c., 5,000 Michigan at 45c., and 3,500 nolls on private terms; also 120,000 lbs. pulled at 33½c. a 49c. for super and extra (almost all at from 38½c. a 42c.), 25,000 lbs. Texas at 17½c. a 30c. for low to fine, and 150,000 lbs. California (mostly fall clip) at 18c. a 23c. for fall—the latter price for very fine, 20c. a 28½c. for common to fine spring, 12c. a 17c. for inferior, and 8 bales Cape at 33c. a 35c.

THE INCOME TAX.

A Merchant Not Obliged to Deliver His Books to a United States Assessor.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Jan. 14.]

The case of George Doll, of the firm of George Doll & Co., importers of fancy goods, heard on writ of habeas corpus to be discharged from arrest because of a refusal to deliver his books to the United States Assessor of the Third district, was heard yesterday, Mr. Sharpless, for the defendant, made the following points, which are of interest to every merchant:—

First—That the 116th section of the act of June 30, 1864, under which the income tax is levied, is unconstitutional and void, as undertaking to levy a capitation, or at all events a direct tax, by the rule of uniformity and not that of apportionment.

Second—That so much of the fourteenth section of the same act as invests the assessor with power to compel a citizen who has once made his return of income under oath to produce his books and give evidence in regard to the same after its correctness has been challenged by the officer is unconstitutional and void, as infringing upon the provision of article fifth, amendments of 1789, constitution of the United States—"Nor shall any person * * * be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself."

Third—That the power sought to be conferred upon the assessor by the last section is really the "judicial power of the United States," which, by the constitution, can only be exercised by judges holding their offices for the term of good behavior, and not by officers who are removable at any moment, probably at the discretion of the President, certainly at that of the President and Senate.

Fourth—That the proceedings authorized by the same section are an infringement of the citizen's constitutional right of trial by jury in every criminal case. The Federal Legislature cannot create a new criminal offence unknown to the common law or our statute law at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and which was not then punishable summarily by "attachment as for a contempt," and provide for its ascertainment and punishment now by any other than the ordinary machinery of a trial by jury at common law.

Fifth—The extraordinary remedies provided by the same section are not to be used in reassessing income duties; if there is occasion to reassess them it is to be done under the 118th section of the same act, which contains no provision for an "attachment as for a contempt."

Sixth—If the five preceding points are decided against us the proceedings here are so radically defective and hopelessly incurable that the relator must be discharged.

At the close of the argument Judge Cadwalader, without hesitation, discharged Mr. Doll.

PRISON REFORM.

Memorial of the New York Prison Association.

The Want and Necessity of a Higher and Better Order of Penitentiary Management.

The memorial of the New York Prison Association to the Legislature in favor of an amendment to the State constitution as to our penitentiary system is a document deserving of serious and attentive consideration. An article on "Prison Labor," published recently in the HERALD, dealt with one phase of the prison system—the memorial deals with all. It is unusually rigorous and condensed, and must arrest the attention of every one concerned in penitentiary reform. The starting point of their reform is embraced in the following constitution:—

First—There shall be a board of managers of prisons, to be composed of five persons appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years.

Second—That board shall have the charge and superintendence of the State prisons, and have such power and perform such duties in respect to the prisons in the State as the Legislature may prescribe.

Third—They shall appoint a secretary who shall be removable at their pleasure, perform such duties as the Legislature or the board may direct, and receive a salary to be determined by law.

Fourth—The members of the board shall receive no compensation other than reasonable travelling and official expenses.

Fifth—The board shall appoint the warden, clerk, physician and chaplain of each State Prison, and shall have power to remove them for cause, only after an opportunity to be heard on written charges.

Sixth—All other officers of each prison shall be appointed by the warden thereof and be removed at his pleasure.

Seventh—The Governor may remove any of the managers for misconduct or neglect of duty, after opportunity to be heard on written charges.

Eighth—The five managers first appointed shall, as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years.

Ninth—This amendment shall go into effect on the first Monday of January next after its adoption by the people; from and after which date section four of article five of the constitution shall be null and void.

The utility and practical bearing of this project may be variously estimated. Many there are who think the Prison Association impracticable and Utopian in their schemes of penitentiary reform; therefore it is that some outline of what the society complains of and asks to be remedied may be of interest and instruction to the public, as showing the quality of argument employed against the present system. They put pertinent questions in asking:—"Why is it that convict labor remains now at about the same price at which it ranged twenty years ago, when within that time everything else has so enhanced in price that the ordinary expenditures for the prisons have risen from $163,416 a year to $589,913? Why abandon the marble quarry at Sing Sing when heretofore the produce—which was of an inferior and condemned quality—was taken from the surface, and now, when it is taken thirty, forty or fifty feet below the surface, it is said to produce a very superior article, and that said by the State officers and experienced men who are working it, who are so confident of results as to be willing to guarantee that with 500 prisoners engaged in the quarry the whole cost of the prison can be paid? And, finally, why abandon the iron business at Clinton, when it is declared that the failure there has been entirely owing to the "contract" system, and that with the labor of the prisoners, conducted alone under State authority, that prison also can be made to be self-supporting?

So far for the labor part of the matter; but it is not so much to that as to the moral administration of the prisoners that the society addresses itself. Their aim, as the people know, is first to arouse and strengthen the moral manhood of the convict and aid him, when he is discharged, in the endeavor to lead an honest life. The services they have performed in the past for the better government and information of prisoners have been really great and numerous. Their first business as a humane association was to disabuse the minds of the officers of the idea that it was their duty to inflict upon the prisoners any suffering not required by law, merely because punishment for crime was the object of their confinement. This was a slow and difficult work and has not yet been completed, as is shown in various ways even to this day—as in the repulsive character of their uniform, the denial of paper for the water closet, the suppression of funeral services, arbitrary commands and an overbearing manner towards them, &c.

The introduction of libraries into the prison was an interesting movement. Out of 861 prisoners at Sing Sing in 1844 there were only 115 who could not read. The others, being seven-eighths of the whole number, had nothing to read but their Bibles and hymn books and such works as were smuggled in among them. Since then there has been vast good performed in this branch of the penitentiary improvements.

Another measure was to increase the means of the convicts on leaving the prisons. An allowance of only three dollars apiece was then made.

It was ascertained by the association that seven out of ten of the discharged male convicts led honest lives afterwards, and it was believed that this proportion could be increased by more aid to them on their discharge. The Inspectors at Sing Sing, in November, 1844, appealed to the public "to render their aid by forming a society * * * whose object should be to find employment for those who shall give evidence of repentance and reformation." Thereupon this association was formed, and in its first appeal for funds it avowed among its purposes "to aid discharged prisoners in their efforts at leading honest lives."

This measure also was in accordance with public feeling. Liberal contributions were made, so that the association was enabled to employ an agent (Isaac T. Hopper), whose whole time was devoted to that object, and during its first year relief was extended to seventy-four from the State Prison at Sing Sing, forty from the Penitentiary and two from the House of Refuge. Of the males thus relieved places of employment were procured for fifty-eight, and only one of the number turned out bad.

The Legislature in due time again interfered and increased the allowance to discharged convicts from three dollars apiece to ten dollars.

A plan was introduced into all the prisons to allow the inmates what is known as "overstint," or a compensation for overwork, to be paid to them on their discharge.

The advantage of this measure was at once apparent in the good order and industry of the men; but it was shorn of much of its benefits by the want of legislative sanction. It was introduced on the mere motion of the prison officers and could be carried out only by an arrangement with the contractors. The men who were at work for the State—and that was a large portion of them—were deprived of the privilege, because the officers had no power to expend the funds of the State for that purpose.

Another reform was the introduction of funeral services at Sing Sing. Before that the practice was to cut up and pack the dead bodies in a barrel, to be sent to New York for dissection, or encase them in rough, wooden boxes and have them borne away on the shoulders of three or four men and thrust in the ground to rot and be forgotten. The effect of the new measure was wonderful, and was shown in their feeling during the service and in their more subdued and obedient deportment afterwards.

The means used for maintaining discipline in the prisons is denounced as being without sympathy with the humane spirit of the age, and in this regard the public will be likely to agree without dissent. The shower, back crucifix, thumbscrews, &c., are fit only for mediæval times. In conclusion the association thinks that, taking all these things into consideration, in view of the fact that an additional State prison is now contemplated, and seeing plainly that our penitentiary system has not kept pace with the advance of our knowledge, the increase of our population and the consequent augmentation of crime among us, and believing that the time has fully arrived when the requisite reforms may be established, the association will not propose any mere temporary remedy, and is not prepared, without a far more thorough investigation, to suggest one of a permanent character. But they do most earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission—to whom no pay shall be given except for necessary expenses—who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring into and maturing a financial plan for our State prisons; of maturing a system of prison discipline, and of making all the investigations necessary to that end, which shall be a permanent body, clothed with the power of inspecting the prisons and removing from office any one connected with them; of receiving complaints against the officers and either consenting to their removal or restoring them after suspension; with power to correct all evils that they may discover in the moral or financial administration of our prisons, and thoroughly to guard against peculation or partiality in contracts, as well for supplies as labor.

The names of the gentlemen contained in this memorial embrace the following well known names:—J. W. Edmonds, J. H. Anthon, Sinclair Tousey, John Stanton Gould, James H. Titus, Rensselaer H. Havens, D. B. St. John Roosa, E. C. Wines and Cephas Brainard, all of the Prison Discipline Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Columbia st, n w s, 125 ft n e of Delancey st, 25x103	$9,500
Park av, e s, 68.1 ft n of 34th st, house and lot, 20x80	35,000
13th st, n s, 105 ft e of 7th av, 20x103.3	4,900
55th st, s s, 275 ft w of 10th av, 25x98.9	2,750
34th st, s s, 300 ft w of 10th av, 25x98.9	2,750
35th st, s s, 225 ft w of 10th av, 25x98.9	2,750
39th st, s s, 125 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9	3,250
55th st, n s, 350 ft e of 11th av, 150x98.9	7,500
38th st, s s, 250 ft e of 9th av, 25x98.9	4,250
42d st, s s, 230 ft w of 2d av, 25x117.4	7,500
45th st, s s, 225 ft w of 10th av, 155x100.4	20,000
61st st, n s, 65 ft w of Lexington av, 17.6x100.5	22,500
116th st, s s, 171.11 ft e of av A, 250x239	65,000
9th av, e s, 496 ft n of 40th st, 24.8x100	5,500
11th av, e s, 24.9 ft n e of 39th st, 24.8x100	3,000
11th av, e s, indefinite, 24.8x100	3,750
LEASES RECORDED.	
Bowery, No 259, store, &c, 5 years, per year	2,400
Worth st, Nos 71 and 73, the lofts, 5 years, per year	8,500

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Bergen st, n s, 205.5 ft n w of Flatbush av, 64x25.6x72x25	8,200
Broadway, n s, 25 ft w of Bennett av, 100x100	640
Broadway (East New York), front, between Henry and Williams avs, 200x100	3,000
Clinton st, No 26, 23.6x100	16,600
Clinton st, w s, 198 ft n of Pierrepont st, 23.6x100	16,600
Dean st, n s, 316.8 ft e of Grand av, 16.8x110	4,300
Hopkinson av, w s, 75 ft s of Sumter st, 76.3x75x75.3x75	1,182
Lorimer st, e s, 75 ft n of Ainslie st, 25x100	3,000
McDonough st, n s, 110.1 ft w of Broadway, 46.1x46.1x25x56.6x56.6x25	
Remsen st, n s, 115.9 ft w of Lafayette st, 25x100	1,200
River st and Nostrand av, s w corner, 24.8x78.10x51.1x75.6	2,750
Nostrand av, w s, 78.10 ft s of River st, 21.3x78.3x20x71.1	
Nostrand av, w s, 92.1 ft s of River st, 21.3x70.4x21.3x63.3	2,500
Sandford st, w s, 139.10 ft s of River st, 20x55	
Sandford and River sts, s e corner, 3 lots, 20x about 93	
River st, s s, 24.8 ft w of Nostrand av, 20x75.6x20x78.8	
Rodney st, n s, 215 ft e of Lee av, 20x100	8,000
Seeley and Middle sts, n e corner, 125x243.9x121.2x260.10	5,180
Seeley st, n s, 220 ft e of Middle st, 102.4x196.3x123.6x211.6	3,700
Stagg st, n s, 100 ft e of Union av, 100x25x100x25x200x50	500
Wilson st and Wythe av, w corner, 20x70	8,000
8th st, e s, 60 ft n of South 3d st, 20x75	7,000
10th st, n e s, 317.1 ft s e of 4th av, 26.6x14x36.3x14	1,220
24th st, s s, 100 ft n w of 4th av, 25x100	1,450
Elm av and Lafayette st, s e corner, 100x100	250
Schenck av, e s, 100 ft s of Broadway, 25x100	
Schenck av, e s, 150 ft s of Broadway, 25x100	5,500
Smith av, e s, 175 ft s of Division av, 25x100	2,000
Sigel av, e s, 550 ft s of Division av, 25x100	250
Ocean av and Spruce st, w corner, 100x100	250

Richmond County, Staten Island.

WESTFIELD.	
Rossville to Pleasant Plains road, 25 acres	14,000
TOTTENVILLE.	
Plot near Totten's dock, 28x179x275x153, J A Sleights	10,000
FORT RICHMOND.	
Elm st, w s, William A Rose, 50x139	550
CASTLETON.	
Egbert av, house and lot, 78x187, E Egbert	750
Prospect av and Bay st, corner, C T Vass (half share)	600
Hamilton av and Carrol place, C Brooks, 110x190	20,000
MIDDLETON.	
Pine st, 59 ft w of Gordon st, 25x50	850
Lots 315, 317, 319, map of Geo Catlins, at Stapleton	4,947

New Jersey.

NEWARK.	
South st, n s, 125 ft from Broad st, 25x87.4	11,000
Vanderpool st, n s, 160 ft from Halstead av, 100x125	2,500
Bergen st, w s, 200 ft from South Orange st, 50x75	1,500
Lewis st, w s, 37.6 ft from Spruce st, 27.6x100	1,550
Commerce st, s s, 555 ft from Mulberry st, 30x96	3,000
Orchard and South sts, s e corner, 32.6x100	14,000
Chadwick av, e s, 655 ft from Clinton av, 134x325	2,500
BLOOMFIELD.	
Newark and Pompton road, n e s, indefinite, 100x150	1,200
LIVINGSTON.	
W H McCreery's property, 41 69-100 acres	1,800
Indefinite lot, 1 acre	300
MONTCLAIR.	
New st, through P Murtha's, n s, 110x149	500
EAST ORANGE.	
Sussex av, s s, 73 ft from Stirling st, 75x130	3,000
Main road to Newark, n s, indefinite, 115x118	3,300
ORANGE.	
Alley, e s, 197 ft from Forest st, 25x100	325
Langdon st, w s, 125 ft from Tremont st, 50x150	350
Sheridan st, w s, 140 ft from Dodd st, 50x125	287
HOBOKEN.	
Bloomfield st, w s, 242 ft s of South 6th st, 20x95	
Bloomfield st, w s, 241 ft s of South 6th st, 1x95	8,000
Hudson st, w s, 113 ft s of 7th st, 20x100	15,000
Washington st, w s, 75 ft n of 5d st, 25x100	7,050
Lots 21 and 22, block 143, Coster estate	2,000
HUDSON CITY.	
Hoboken st, lot 29, C Van Vorst's map	2,500
Lots 23 and 24, block A, D Van Riper	5,500
HARRISON.	
4th st, e s, 25 ft s of Davis st, 25x100	950
5½ acres adjoining Michael Sandford	7,500
GREENVILLE.	
Lots 10 to 22 inclusive, block 3, Gould's	3,900
UNION.	
Lewis st, s s, lot 151, L Becker's map	450
Lots 108, 109, 110, 111, map of North Union	700

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BROWN—HOYT.—On Thursday, January 13, at St. John's church, Stamford, Conn., by Rev. William Tatlock, BELDEN BAIN BROWN to IDA MORTON, daughter of George A. Hoyt, Esq.

DUNCAN—DEMAREST.—At Yorkville, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., GEORGE S. DUNCAN to MARY E., only daughter of Benjamin Demarest, all of this city.

LITCHFIELD—MORRIS.—On Tuesday, January 11, at Trinity church, in the city of Newark, N. J., by the rector, Dr. M. Meier Smith, CHARLES F. LITCHFIELD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CLARINE E., youngest daughter of Staats S. Morris, Esq., of Newark.

LAUTERBACH—FRIEDMAN.—On Wednesday, January 12, by the Rev. James K. Gutheim, EDWARD LAUTERBACH to AMANDA, eldest daughter of Arnold Friedman, Esq., all of this city.

REYNOLDS—READ.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, January 13, by the Rev. W. C. Hoyt, WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS to ELIZA B. READ.

Newburg papers copy.

SHIPMAN—SMYTHE.—On Thursday, January 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., EDWARD L. SHIPMAN to MAME SMYTHE, all of this city. No cards.

WALTER—LEONARD.—At Boston, on Tuesday, January 11, at the Church of the Emanuel, by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, THOMAS H. WALTER, of New York, to Miss CLARA W. LEONARD, of the former city. No cards.

Died.

BROPHY.—On Friday, January 14, at his father's residence, 20 Market street, JOSEPH, eldest son of Michael and Roseanna Brophy, in the 21st year of his age.

God takes the good, too good on earth to stay,
And leaves the bad, too bad to take away.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BICKEL.—On Thursday, January 13, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Bernhard Bickel, in the 31st year of her age, native of the parish of Augtrabaugh, county Monaghan, townland Russnaclock, Ireland.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the southwest corner of Fifty-first street and Third avenue.

BLACKWELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, January 14, JOHN BLACKWELL, native of Ardee, county Louth, Ireland, aged 35 years.

His remains will be taken from the house of his cousin, Forty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery, on Sunday.

BEACH.—On Wednesday, January 13, ELIZA BEACH, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. Beach, West St. Paul's avenue, West End, Hudson City, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

CONDON.—On Thursday, January 13, ELLEN AINSLEY, wife of Patrick Condon, native of Portumna, county Galway, Ireland, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 East Houston street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 13, LYDIA CAMPBELL, aged 80 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Graham Institute, Washington street, near De Kalb avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

CHURCH.—On Friday, January 14, in the 56th year of his age, WILLIAM CHURCH, native of Gloster, England.

The funeral will take place from Somerville Hall, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock, noon. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CANNON.—On Friday, January 14, at the Spingler House, New York city, JOHN M. CANNON.

Notice of funeral service hereafter.

CRONIN.—On Friday, January 14, after a short illness, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Jeremiah Cronin, aged 73 years, native of the parish of Castlemagner, county of Cork, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 345 East Twenty-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

CORRIGAN.—On Thursday, January 13, THOMAS CORRIGAN, aged 49 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 458 Fourth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DELAVANTE.—On Wednesday, January 12, in St. Paul, Minn., JOSEPH DELAVANTE, of this city, aged 52 years, member of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GRIFFIN.—On Friday, January 14, MATTHEW GRIFFIN, a native of Tormon, county Galway, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 East Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

HERTZEL.—On Thursday morning, January 13, WILLIAM HERTZEL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's church, Varick street, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, January 14, of scarlet fever, MARY A., wife of Robert H. Harris, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 61 Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Connecticut papers please copy.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday afternoon, January 11, FELIX INGOLDSBY, aged 77 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 106 West Fourteenth st., this (Saturday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, 51 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this bank, held this day, the President announced the death of Mr. Felix Ingoldsby, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, Almighty God, in His manifest wisdom and goodness, has again seen fit to visit our midst and remove from among us our much beloved and respected fellow member, Felix Ingoldsby, and,

Whereas, By the death of Felix Ingoldsby, this bank has cause to mourn his loss and regret the absence of his wise and liberal counsel in its deliberations, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has heard with sincere regret and heartfelt sorrow of the decease of Felix Ingoldsby, one of the original founders of this institution.

Resolved, That in the death of Felix Ingoldsby this bank has lost one whose place can with difficulty be filled, one whose every thought was for the welfare of his fellow man, one whose kindness and generosity knew no bounds, one who was always ready to extend the hand of charity to those who stood in need.

Resolved, That the many noble qualities of our late colleague have so endeared his memory to us that time can never efface the recollection of them, and they will serve as a beacon light for those who are left behind.

Resolved, That we feel as though society has lost one of its brightest ornaments; his associates a wise counsellor, the emigrant a true friend and his family a loving and kind heart.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the family of the deceased and entered in full on the minutes and that they be published in the daily papers.

HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
EDWARD BAYER, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, NO. 51 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Irish Emigrant Society, held pursuant to call, the chairman announced the death of Mr. Felix Ingoldsby, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of this Board have learned with profound sorrow the death of their associate, Mr. Felix Ingoldsby.

Resolved, That in his career, terminated at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, he leaves a bright example of a successful merchant with an unblemished reputation, of a member of society, just, benevolent and charitable, of a Christian, sincere, devout and humble.

Resolved, That, identified with the Irish Emigrant Society from its foundation, he has always devoted to its interests his zeal and intelligence, and was ever vigilant to enlarge its usefulness and protect its character.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that a copy of the resolutions be furnished to the family.

JAMES OLWELL, Chairman.
J. J. CAMPION, Secretary.

JORDAN.—On Thursday, January 13, FREDERICK EDMOND, son of James H. and Louisa Jordan, aged 4 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 192 Dean street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

KEEGAN.—On Friday, January 14, PATRICK KEEGAN, late of 111 South street, New York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Thirty-sixth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

KUHN.—On Thursday, January 13, after a short but severe illness, in the 34th year of his age, JOHN KUHN, of the firm of McReady & Kuhn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Jacob and George, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 122d street, near Third avenue, Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, January 13, HELLEN W. KENNEDY, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John Kennedy, 421 West Nineteenth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LAWRENSON.—On Friday, January 14, Mrs. CATHARINE LAWRENSON, aged 72 years, a native of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland.

Funeral from her late residence, 153 First avenue, on Sunday.

Kilkenny (Ireland) and San Francisco papers please copy.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 12, FREDERICK LACEY, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral, from his late residence, 84 Remsen street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—In this city, on Wednesday, January 12, JOHN MATTHEWS, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, foot of East Seventy-fifth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McCORMACK.—On Thursday, January 13, ERNEST STUART, youngest son of Thomas D. and Emma F. B. McCormack, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

McDONNELL.—On Thursday, January 13, ELLEN McDONNELL, in the 40th year of her age.

The funeral will proceed this (Saturday) morning to the chapel of the Holy Cross, West Forty-third street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated, at ten o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McGAURAN.—On Thursday, January 13, CHRISTOPHER, only son of James McGauran, aged 3 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 430 Seventh avenue.

NIVEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 13, LETETIA MILLS, wife of Thornton M. Niven.

The remains will be taken to Orange county for interment.

OSTRANDER.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Wednesday, January 13, EMILY F., wife of Charles A. Ostrander, and only daughter of Benjamin H. and Caroline Shephard, aged 20 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Troy and Hudson (N. Y.) and New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

O'DOWD.—On Friday morning, January 14, at 219 West Eighteenth street, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of James O'Dowd.

Funeral, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Friends will please accept this notice.

O'NEIL.—On Thursday, January 13, CHARLES P. O'NEIL, aged 36 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 415 West Eighteenth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ROSE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, January 13, after a long and protracted illness, ANN, wife of John Rose, Esq., a native of Darlington, England, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral service on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, Market street.

Greenville (S. C.) and Ashville (N. C.) papers please copy.

RELYEA.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 13, MARY RELYEA, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. Linderman, Ninety-third street, tenth house west of Third avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SINNOTT.—On Thursday night, January 13, of capillary bronchitis, CATHARINE, relict of John Sinnott, civil engineer, Tramore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 75.

Requiescat in pace.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Ninetieth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SPALDING.—On Thursday, January 13, of diphtheria, MARY LOUISA ALBERTA, infant daughter of Andrew and Sarah Ann Spalding, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family, as also the members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., and Copestone Chapter, No. 203 R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 3 Delmonico Cottage, Myrtle avenue, corner of Yates, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SAYLE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 13, THOMAS FRANCIS SAYLE, only and beloved son of Patrick and Elizabeth Sayle, of Dublin, Ireland, aged 14 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church, East Thirty-seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Thursday afternoon, January 13, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. CATHARINE SMITH, wife of John Smith, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of her son, Michael Smith, and sons-in-law, William J. Kent, Henry Byrne and Edward Luby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 293 Mott street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Friday, January 14, at East Chester, MARY, widow of Effingham Schieffelin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, at East Chester. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge on the arrival of the half-past eight o'clock train from New York.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 28, at Remedios, Cuba, ULTIMA, wife of Juan H. Smith.

VON HEIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 9, JAMES OTTO, son of Otto and Shada Von Hein, aged 2 years and 10 months.

WEED.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, January 14, ANNA M., wife of Bradley T. Weed and daughter of Rufus and Eliza Keeler.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WASHINGTON

Senate Debate on the Virginia Bill.

The House Sustaining the Administration.

Exciting Discussion Over the Reconstruction Question.

Passage of Bingham's Resolution for the Unconditional Admission of Virginia.

RAGE OF THE BITTER-ENDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1870.

Exciting Events in the House—Discussion on the Virginia Bill—Passage of Bingham's Resolution—Signal Defeat of the Bitter Enders.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the debate on the bill to admit Virginia was resumed in the House and continued without interruption until half-past four o'clock. There was a large number of speeches delivered, most of them dull and stupid, traversing over the old ground of reconstruction and setting forth statements which have been published again and again. With all the speaking there were a number of members who were unable "to get off their pieces," and they obtained "leave to print them." The speeches of note were those of Bingham, Logan, S. S. Cox and General Farnsworth. These were all in favor of the unconditional admission of the State. Cox's speech was a model of keen sarcasm and was listened to with great interest. Logan made some sharp thrusts at Hamilton Ward, of New York, and the latter gentleman came near losing his temper. The vote on Bingham's substitute was so close that the extreme republicans hoped to turn the scale on the vote on the passage of the bill as amended. When the yeas and nays were called on the passage, however, the republicans who had voted with the "bitter enders" against Bingham's substitute deserted to the conservatives almost in a body. General Paine, of Wisconsin, who had contended so strenuously for the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, voted at last for Bingham's substitute. When the vote was announced—yeas 143, nays 49—there was an outburst of applause from the democratic side, and Bingham went around the House the happiest man in it.

The Petition of Inhabitants of British Columbia for Annexation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* having doubted the genuineness of the petition of the colonists of British Columbia for independence, &c., Mr. Vincent Colyer, in a note addressed to the Washington agent of the New York Associated Press, denies that, "as charged, American politicians had anything to do with it. The petition was drawn up and signed by citizens of Victoria without any outside influence whatever." The steamer Newbern, on which he was a passenger, stopped there on her way down from Alaska, and the signers requested him to hand it to President Grant, which he did. At the same time a petition was forwarded to the Queen of England, different in its reasoning from the others, but of the same purport, in which they ask her Majesty if she will graciously permit the colony to become a portion of the United States, and praying that she will cause such steps to be taken as she in her wisdom will deem proper for the speedy transfer of the colony to the United States. A copy of this petition was recently submitted to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Corbett, together with a resolution in furtherance of the object, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Meeting of the Indian Commission—Vincent Colyer's Report.

The United States Indian Commission continues its sessions at the Interior Department. The member from Connecticut, Nathan Bishop, L.L. D., has reported for duty. Contradictory reports of threatened outbreaks and of the peaceful condition of affairs in Montana and Wyoming, were received. Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, asked for legislation looking to the opening up of the Indian lands in the northeastern part of Wyoming to gold prospectors, and that the Shoshone reservation may be curtailed so as to allow a mining company to retain possession of a portion of this reservation, upon which they have trespassed. Mr. Colyer read his report of his tour in Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska, and recommended that Congress be petitioned for a code of laws defining misdemeanors in the Indian country; that it organize a constabulary or border police, to be made up chiefly of married men, who shall serve during good behavior, at fair pay; and that the Indian agents shall have magisterial powers to pass sentence on and issue orders for the arrest of the guilty. The commission have arranged for a meeting with the Committees on Indian Affairs of both houses to-morrow morning. The Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker will attend.

The Coal Tariff to be Retained.

The Ways and Means Committee had a sharp discussion to-day on the question of the tariff on bituminous coal. It was finally agreed, by a vote of six to two, to allow the present tariff of a dollar and a quarter per ton to remain. This is regarded as a victory for the protectionists. The free traders, however, say they can upset the committee work in the House, and the tariff men confess that they are not quite out of the woods.

Ocean Telegraphs.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate held their usual meeting to-day, resuming the consideration of the bill before them in relation to ocean telegraphs. The Dominican treaty will not come up until a mass of business before the committee has been disposed of.

Report on the Paraguay Investigation.

Next Thursday Judge Orth, chairman of the subcommittee of Foreign Affairs of the House, will submit his report on the Paraguay investigation to the general committee. Mr. Orth estimates that it will take him two hours to read the report.

Reduction of Newspaper Postage.

At a convention of postmasters of the principal cities of the Union, held at the Arlington House to-day, General P. H. Jones, of New York, presiding, the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That during the coming week we submit in writing to the Postmaster General our views upon the feasibility of a reduction of postage upon newspaper matter when mailed by a publisher, provided the same be prepaid by weight in bulk at the office of mailing, the publishers being allowed to transmit special copies and to enclose their posters, prospectuses and supplements.

Meeting of Steamboat Inspectors.

The Supervising Inspectors of the ten steamboat districts of the United States convened to-day. Present, William Burnett, of San Francisco, district No. 1; Addison Low, district No. 2, New York city; John Menshaw, No. 3, Baltimore; Alfred Sanford, No. 4, St. Louis; C. L. Stephenson, No. 5, Galena, Ill.; Samuel Houston, No. 6, Louisville; John S. Devenney, No. 7, Pittsburg; Alfred Guthrie, No. 8, Chicago; A. S. Bemis, No. 9, Buffalo. Absent, W. M. Rogers, No. 10, New Orleans. They organized by electing Alfred Guthrie, of Chicago, president, and Asaph S. Bemis secretary. The convention was engaged to-day in consideration of a report of the committee appointed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress amending and modifying the laws bearing upon the construction and management of steamers.

The Wool Product of 1868.

The Special Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. Wells, has prepared an answer to the charge that he entirely misrepresented the wool clip of the United States for the year 1868, and the amount of product per sheep. He shows that his statements were copied from the bulletin of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association.

Contributions to the Stanton Fund.

It is stated that the subscription to the Stanton fund has reached nearly $100,000. The largest part of this amount has been raised in New York through the personal exertions, it is said, of Senator Chandler. Subscriptions are still coming in, and the fund will probably amount to $125,000.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

A petition was presented by Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., for an appropriation for the support of the destitute poor of Washington.

A petition was presented by Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., from the Lehigh and Schuylkill region of Pennsylvania, setting forth that the Special Commissioner of the Revenue in his report had incorrectly estimated the cost of the manufacture of pig iron.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., presented a petition in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege. He declared himself not only in favor of the proposition, but wished to incorporate with it another reform by discontinuing the immense publications of public documents and thereby lessening the expense of the government.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably a bill relative to the acknowledgments of deeds in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege and establish a letter carrier system in cities of 5,000 inhabitants. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate information or data upon which the Special Commissioner of the Revenue had based his statements relating to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig iron in the valley of the Cumberland and anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

WHISKEY SEIZURES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., addressed the Senate in explanation of the joint resolution previously introduced by him, setting forth the seizure in San Francisco, last August, of 4,000 barrels of distilled spirits, shipped from New York to that port, the probability of their release by the internal revenue authorities in Washington upon alleged *ex parte* representations of the owners, and instructing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to hold the said spirits subject to determination by the United States courts. He said that the seizure had been properly made by the San Francisco authorities, and that the subsequent recommendations of Supervisor Fulton, deputed to examine into the matter, had been made upon insufficient examination and under improper influences. The liquor imported and stamped as high wines, he said, had been shown by chemical analysis to be rectified whiskey, containing coloring and saccharine matter. In justice to his constituency he felt required to interpose his protest against the further fraudulent introduction of distilled spirits into California, to the prejudice of home production and home industry, and to the sole advantage of the whiskey rings of Kentucky, Ohio and the East. He also criticised, as an indignity to the community there, the action of the officials, Fulton and Cowan, in their supervision of and reports upon his own recommendation of persons to fill vacancies in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue. Instead of discharging the duties to which they had been specially assigned, of investigating the alleged frauds of the Internal Revenue Department, he complained they had shown incompetency for a satisfactory investigation by the appointment of incapable officers as agents for that purpose. Instead of instituting an investigation on the spot, so far as he had learned the only result of the investigation by Supervisors Fulton and Cowan, sent out by the department, and whom he styled the "Western whiskey emissaries," was the arrest of two small lads for selling matches without a license; this, too, in view of the charges of fraud and iniquity that had been made. He said the small district of San Francisco had paid as much tax as the whole ten metropolitan districts of New York. He read various correspondence on the subject of the whiskey referred to, the value of which amounted to a quarter of a million.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said that while the matter remained undecided the Commissioner labored under the smart of an implication upon his integrity. The Senator from California, actuated by a strong feeling of State pride, and to allow California to make all the whisky that could be drank there, had brought his case here; but that Senator must know corn could not be produced anywhere in the world so cheaply as in the Mississippi Valley, and, therefore, while California might produce an article of better quality she could not compete with the former district in point of quantity. He justified the course of Commissioner Delano, and said that upon being informed that a seizure had been made, not for the purpose of enforcing the revenue laws, but to create obstacles in the way of commerce between New York and San Francisco, that that officer promptly selected Mr. Fulton, a supervisor connected with his office, whose ability was conceded, and Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of the highest integrity, not connected therewith, to go to San Francisco and investigate the seizure. These gentlemen complied with the duties of their appointment, and reported the liquor to be as it purported—ordinary whiskey, and therefore not liable to confiscation. Upon one hand the allegation was that it was rectified whiskey, which was deemed by the other side questionable. He thought the term "whiskey emissaries" applied to the Internal Revenue Department unmerited, and that the head of that department had discharged all his obligations fully and faithfully.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., said that in the light of the history of the past six months Virginia had, with the utmost good faith, so far as the action of her people at the polls was concerned, done all that the reconstruction laws required. Whatever other Senators might do he would not, by his own vote, violate the good faith in which he acted when, by imposing upon her the conditions precedent to restoration, she was given to understand her restoration would be accomplished by complying with those conditions. The bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, proposed to carry out this pledge, and he would vote for it. He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Edmunds because of its ambiguous character and the liability of its being differently interpreted, believing that the present events in Georgia, where the Governor was exercising power equal to that of the sovereign of England, and a military commission was in session to decide upon the qualifications of members of the Legislature, should admonish the Senate of the necessity of great caution to prevent an abuse of power under Congressional legislation. He feared the question really was whether, as a result of war, we are to have hereafter a great imperial republic, exercising authority through the functions of the central government in all parts of the land, or whether some little semblance, at least, of the old system of local self-government was to be preserved. To assume that Virginia should be longer excluded because the election in that State had not proved as satisfactory to Congress as it might have been would be unworthy the self-respect of the Senate.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., said the only security for Congress now was the positive enactment of an act to exclude and prohibit from seats in the Virginia Legislature all persons not entitled to them under the fourteenth amendment. He was surprised to hear from his republican friend from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) the democratic argument that Congress was endeavoring to erect an immense imperialism. He considered such apprehensions mere illusions, and believed there was nothing in the condition of Virginia which would justify Congress in foregoing such precautions as the circumstances required. He believed that State had learned the cost and penalty of the war against the Union; and if she ever again reared her head in war against the national authority she would not have left to her a foot of soil to stand upon.

The amendment offered by Mr. Willey to the amendment of Mr. Edmunds was modified so as to read, "that before any member of the Legislature shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in the amendment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then voted upon the amendment of Mr. Edmunds as amended, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 13.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., offered a further amendment, imposing certain fundamental conditions similar to the proposition reported by the House Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., said, by this proposition Congress would impose upon Virginia a perpetual prohibition from ever excluding from the polls any person on account of drunkenness or inability to read and write. Under it that State could not prevent drunkards, or persons of infamous character, or wholly illiterate and incapable of subscribing their names to an oath "to true deliverance make between the people and the prisoner at the bar," from sitting on juries; nor could persons of different color be separated in schools. He submitted whether the Senate was ready to determine police regulations for Virginia, which, however obnoxious, should be perpetual.

A vote being taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment, it was not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 35.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment making the admission of the State conditional upon the Legislatures not hereafter passing an act purporting to rescind its action heretofore upon any constitutional amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Drake was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 44.

Mr. DRAKE moved to further amend by imposing, among other conditions, that the State shall never deprive any class entitled to vote under the constitution of such right. He said this provision was inserted in the bill for the admission of Arkansas and all other unreconstructed States, and hoped it would be imposed in the case of Virginia.

The Senate then, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, took a recess till seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

THE HOUSE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

Upon the expiration of the recess a message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting the bill for the admission of Virginia, with the information that the same had been passed by that body.

The bill was read informally upon the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, who remarked that if the Senate was now full he would propose to substitute the bill for the measure now before the Senate.

CONSIDERATION OF THE VIRGINIA BILL RESUMED.

Consideration of Mr. Drake's amendment was then resumed, and on the vote being taken it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

Mr. DRAKE submitted another amendment substantially similar to that just voted upon, the difference being an omission of words. He complained that some of his republican confreres had changed front and joined with the opponents of the Congressional policy, for which abandonment of principle the country would hold them responsible. His own position in regard to Virginia was determined by his pledge to stand by and protect the colored race of the South, by whose help the war had been made a success.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said the guarantee of the Union for its perpetuity and peace was in the equality of the States. He would give to Virginia all the rights given to Massachusetts, and would deal with each exactly alike when they failed to perform their duty to the Union. That should have been done when the emergency arose, but where was the wisdom of saying to a State now on the threshold of the Union, "We distrust you; we will not permit you to exercise the functions of a State?" Congress could not rob a State of its prerogatives as such. Until her people could come into the Union as did the people of any other State they should not come at all. The duty of the United States to guarantee to Virginia a republican form of government implied as its first idea a government ordained and established by the people over which it existed. The people of Virginia had held an election and ratified a State constitution, which provided certain means for its own amendment. Now Congress proposed to make a change in that constitution in a way totally different from that in which the people have said it should be amended. His objections to the amendment were, first, because ineffectual; second, if of effect it altered the constitution which the people had ratified, and forced upon them a constitution which they had not ratified—an act which in the case of Kansas had been denounced by the party whose representatives now proposed its repetition.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., in reply to a remark by Mr. Warner that the Senate had given evidence of its magnanimity in the confirmation of General Longstreet, said that he had opposed the confirmation upon the principle that because he believed the illiberality in the South which had manifested itself whenever occasion offered should be rebuked. He thought the Senator from Alabama would have some evidence of this illiberality upon the expiration of his official term, believing, as he did, that not one of the Senators now occupying seats in this body would be re-elected. He said it was now ten o'clock, and therefore moved to adjourn, which was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 38.

Mr. CAMERON then made a motion to adjourn till Monday, and the question of order being raised the Chair decided the motion to be in order, which decision gave rise to a protracted discussion upon its propriety.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if it could be understood the friends of the bill could get a vote upon it on Monday at four o'clock he would, in view of the anxiety of some Senators for an immediate adjournment, agree to an adjournment at this time.

The Senators generally expressed their acquiescence in the proposition, when Mr. Trumbull stated the general understanding to be that a vote will be taken at the time appointed, without debate.

The Senate then, at half-past ten o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1870.

Immediately after the reading of the morning journal the House resumed consideration of

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev., expressed his regret that Virginia had not been admitted to political equality in the Union at the same time as Georgia. He believed that it would have been better for the country and for the republican party. He was quite convinced that no act could be done so hurtful to the republican party, so injurious to the best interests of the whole country, and so especially damaging to the speedy and honest reconstruction of the South as to exact now from Virginia any other conditions than those prescribed by the act of April last. The war had been waged to build up, not to demolish; to protect not to destroy; to disenthral, not to disfranchise. If they should give to simulated apprehensions and to the spleen of disappointed politicians such legislation as was embraced in the bill in violation of the implied compact in excess of the previous conditions and not necessary for any high purpose whatever, they would not be indorsed by the people. The compact of April last was to the effect that if Virginia would provide in the State constitution forgiving colored men the right to hold office she would be admitted. She had fulfilled that condition and now it was proposed to admit her with a fundamental condition that she would not change or alter her constitution in those particulars. Did not the gentlemen on the republican side of the House see that they were measurably giving away their position? that they were surrendering the fortress to the enemy when they admitted that Virginia could change her organic law by disfranchising her colored citizens? He appealed to his own side of the House to be logical, if not magnanimous; wise, if not confiding. Why should they insult and harass, and wrong and destroy that unhappy Commonwealth? What had she done to deserve such treatment? She was a State that had given four Presidents to the republic, that had entered with hesitation into the conspiracy to destroy the government, and whose people had been punished as never people had been punished for their folly and their crimes. So awfully shorn of raiment, despairing, she stood at the door of the Capitol meekly asking, not to shape the policy of the country, and to fill the Capitol with her sons, but for the right to rule herself and shape her own local laws. For himself, he could find no rejoicing in her humiliation. He would not laugh at her calamity; he would not mock when her fear cometh. Republican though he was she was a part of his country and he would not insult her sorrow. On the contrary, he could not find words for her but those of welcome, confidence and cheer.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., a member of the Reconstruction Committee, referred to the singular position in which the bill was placed by the action of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth), who had been deputed by the committee as its organ to present the bill to the House. He was surprised to hear the opposition made by that gentleman to the provisions imposing an oath on the State officers. The committee had reported the bill in good faith, with the understanding that the gentleman from Illinois should defend it in the House. If that gentleman could not consistently do so he should have passed it over to some other gentleman on the committee, for instance, Mr. Beaman, who would have defended it and pressed it to a vote.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., said he had pursued in the House the course which he had intimated in the committee that he should do—to wit, advocate the bill, with the exception of the provision in regard to the oath. It seemed to him that the members of the committee who had thus far addressed the House, except Mr. Upson, had not advocated the bill as much as he had. When the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine) was addressing the House he (Mr. Farnsworth) had been inquired of as to which side that gentleman was on, and after a careful examination of his speech since he was at a loss to determine whether the speech was in favor of the bill or against it.

Mr. WARD denied all recollection of Mr. Farnsworth saying in committee that he should oppose in the House the provision imposing an oath on State officers. He had understood him to say that he would support the bill, and in that understanding he was upheld by all his republican colleagues on the committee; otherwise the gentleman (Mr. Farnsworth) would not have had charge of the bill individually. He (Mr. Ward) was opposed to the admission of Virginia under the Walker government. He was opposed to the admission of any State presenting herself with a republican figurehead, but with rebel backbones, heels or head, like Senter, Jack Hamilton or Walker; but they were either to take this bill or see Virginia admitted unconditionally. He, therefore, held it to be the duty of every Union member of radical tendencies who wished to defeat the combination of democrats and conservatives to support this measure as the only measure that could be got, and as the only guaranty that could be secured with reference to Virginia. He had no faith in the rebels of this generation. With a few exceptions they felt but one thing, and that was the power of the government. While the government had the power he would insist on enforcing it.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., having ten minutes allowed him, explained his position on the bill. He intended to vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Bingham to admit Virginia without conditions, and if he could not get that he would take the next best thing he could get for accomplishing her admission. Not because of Virginia's statesmen or warriors, living or dead, but because the honor of the House and of the nation was pledged to her admission on the proposition presented by the gentleman from Ohio. If he made a contract with a rebel he would live by it and stand by it. Congress had made a contract with Virginia, knowing her people to be rebels; Virginia had performed her part of the contract, and Congress was bound to perform its part.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, advocated the amendment which he had offered providing for the unconditional admission of Virginia. He could not, however, claim the credit of originating that amendment. It had originally been introduced by the gentleman who now had charge of the bill (Mr. Farnsworth). He appealed to the republican side of the House to remember the words under which that party had conquered during the past several years of unmatched trial in the history of the country. "Equality before the law, both of men and States," was the watchword, the central thought and the idea of the republican party. The issue before the House involved directly the question whether in the future the government was to have vassal States as well as citizens. If forced to a vote on the question whether Virginia, the mother of States, statesmen and heroes, should be represented, in Congress, he would say:—Let the State come in, and let those who have undertaken to put fetters on her in violation of the constitution stand responsible for that impotent endeavor; he washed his hands of it. He reminded the House, regardless of whether he should be taunted with it, that his amendment only reflected the recommendation of the President of the United States in his last annual message. If the conditions were imposed then Virginia would not be admitted to her equal place in the Union, as the President recommended and as the constitution enjoined. If the conditions were put in this bill the effect would be to drag the whole question before the judiciary, and there he apprehended they would have a reckoning that would not be at all to the advantage of the republican party. He ridiculed the idea of the second section undertaking to declare that the election of United States Senators in Virginia, without authority of law, was to have the same effect as if authorized by law. He was for the largest liberty to all the people under the constitution. He did not forget the obligation of his oath when he asked the House either to admit Virginia on an equal footing with the other States or not admit her at all. He prayed the House to remember that the old battle cry of the republic was "Liberty and justice"—the noble stright, the sternest duty of men and nations. (Suppressed applause.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH, at half-past three o'clock, rose to close the debate. He gave fifteen minutes to

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., who declared that he would rather vote to send Virginia back to military rule than vote to admit her under this bill. The conditions imposed in it would destroy the very political existence of Virginia as a State. Their object was to tie up the State forever against any alteration of the law made by the Constitutional Convention that met in Richmond the winter of 1867–68. This thing broke down Statehood. It was all unprogressive, inoperative and utopian. It presented the absurdity of saying that the tessellated convention of Wells, Chandler and Underwood, with mulatto barbers sharpening their wits on their razor strops and with field hands cudgelling their brains with oxgoads, was to rule Virginia forever. The heavens might pass away, but the doings of that Convention would never pass away. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed the floor and closed the debate. He said that the opposition to the conditions of the bill came not from Virginia, but from some members of the House who believed that they would be inoperative, and who thought it wiser to enforce the fourteenth amendment by some wise, well digested and well prepared laws that should apply to the whole country instead of singling out Virginia and putting them in this crude manner on the tail of the kite. He referred to the notice given by Mr. Paine, at the opening of his speech the other day, that he would criticise his course as it deserved. He had expected something very terrible; he had supposed that the lion would roar; but that gentleman, either because he was obliged to stick close to his manuscript and forgot his threat, or for some other cause, neglected to do what he said, and he (Mr. Farnsworth) found out at last that it was not a lion at all, but only Snug, the joiner; and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Whittemore) had presented to the House last night a lying, absurd document from individuals calling themselves the loyal people of Virginia, intended to blacken the character of Governor Walker and defeat the efforts of those who were attempting to bring the State into the Union. It was a gross, black, damning libel upon Governor Walker.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C., remarked that he would undertake to prove it by Governor Walker's law partner.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the man who was most energetic and active in getting up that manifesto, and whose name was Porter, had been tried and found guilty by a military commission, and had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and had had a ball and chain attached to his ankle for four months for disloyalty, sedition and drunkenness. He undertook to say that but for the machinations and efforts of a few men who, through the rehabilitation of the State, would lose their offices, Virginia would have been admitted on the first day of this Congress.

The debate was closed and the House proceeeed, at half-past four o'clock, to vote on the bill and amendments. The first question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Whittemore, providing a penalty for taking oath falsely, and it was agreed to—yeas 122, nays 71.

The next question was on Mr. Bingham's amendment as a substitute. When the roll call was completed there was great excitement on the floor, as it was a test question between the opposite camps, and it was known the vote was very close, there being a majority of three on Bingham's amendment. Finally the vote was announced as 98 to 95.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—98.

Adams, D, Ky.	Johnson, D, Cal.
Archer, D, Md.	Kellogg, R, Conn.
Axtell, D, Cal.	Kerr, D, Ind.
Bailey, D, La.	Ketcham, R, N. Y.
Banks, R, Mass.	Knott, D, Ky.
Barnum, D, Conn.	Laflin, R, N. Y.
Beck, D, Ky.	Logan, R, Ill.
Biggs, D, Del.	Marshall, D, Ill.
Bingham, R, Ohio.	Mayham, D, N. Y.
Bird, D, N. J.	McCarthy, R, N. Y.
Blair, R, Mich.	McCormick, D, Mo.
Brooks, R, Mass.	McNeeley, D, Ill.
Brooks, D, N. Y.	Moore, R, Ill.
Buckley, Ala.	Morgan, D, Ohio.
Burchard, R, Ill.	Mungen, D, Ohio.
Burr, D, Ill.	Niblack, D, Ind.
Calkin, D, N. Y.	Orth, R, Ind.
Cleveland, D, N. J.	Peters, R, Me.
Cox, D, N. Y.	Potter, D, N. Y.
Crebs, D, Ill.	Randall, D, Pa.
Cullom, R, Ill.	Reading, D, Pa.
Dawes, R, Mass.	Reeves, D, N. Y.
Deweese, R, N. C.	Rice, D, Ky.
Dickinson, D, Ohio.	Rogers, R, Tenn.
Dockery, R, N. C.	Sanford, R, N. Y.
Dox, Ala.	Schumaker, D, N. Y.
Eldridge, D, Wis.	Slocum, D, N. Y.
Farnsworth, R, Ill.	Smith, D, Oregon.
Ferry, R, Mich.	Smith, R, Vt.
Finkelnburg, R, Mo.	Stiles, D, Pa.
Fitch, R, Nev.	Stone, D, Md.
Fox, D, N. Y.	Strader, D, Ohio.
Garfield, R, Ohio.	Strong, R, Conn.
Getz, D, Pa.	Swann, D, Md.
Golladay, D, Ky.	Sweeney, D, Ky.
Greene, D, N. Y.	Tanner, R, N. Y.
Griswold, D, N. Y.	Tillman, R, Tenn.
Haight, D, N. J.	Trimble, D, Ky.
Haldeman, D, Pa.	Van Auken, D, Pa.
Hale, R, Me.	Van Trump, D, Ohio.
Hambleton, D, Md.	Voorhees, D, Ind.
Hamill, D, Md.	Wells, D, Mo.
Hawkins, R, Tenn.	Wilson, D, Minn.
Hay, R, Ill.	Wilson, R, Ohio.
Heaton, R, N. C.	Winans, R, Ohio.
Holman, D, Ind.	Winchester, D, Ky.
Hooper, R, Mass.	Witcher, R, W. Va.
Ingersoll, R, Ill.	Wood, D, N. Y.
Jenckes, R, R. I.	Woodward, D, Pa.

Nays—95.

Ambler, R, Iowa.	Loughridge, R, Iowa.
Ames, R, Mass.	Maynard, R, Tenn.
Armstrong, R, Pa.	McCrary, R, Iowa.
Arnell, R, Tenn.	McGrew, R, W Va.
Asper, R, Mo.	Mercur, R, Pa.
Beaman, R, Mich.	Moore, R, Ohio.
Beatty, R, Ohio.	Moore, R, N J.
Benjamin, R, Mo.	Morrill, R, Pa.
Bennett, R, N. Y.	Morrell, R, Me.
Benton, R, N. H.	Myers, R, Pa.
Boles, R, Ark.	Negley, R, Pa.
Bowen, R, S. C.	O'Neill, R, Pa.
Boyd, R, Mo.	Packard, R, Ind.
Buck, Ala.	Packer, R, Pa.
Buffinton, R, Mass.	Paine, R, Wis.
Burdett, R, Mo.	Palmer, R, Iowa.
Butler, R, Tenn.	Phelps, R, Mo.
Cake, R, Pa.	Pomeroy, R, Iowa.
Cessna, R, Pa.	Prosser, R, Tenn.
Churchill, R, N. Y.	Roots, R, Ark.
Clarke, R, Kansas.	Sargent, R, Cal.
Cobb, R, Wis.	Schenck, R, Ohio.
Cobb, R, N. C.	Scofield, R, Pa.
Coburn, R, Ind.	Shanks, R, Ind.
Cook, R, Ill.	Sheldon, R, N.Y.
Conger, R, Mich.	Smith, R, Ohio.
Cowles, R, N. Y.	Smith, R, Tenn.
Dickey, R, Pa.	Smyth, R, Iowa.
Dixon, R, R. I.	Starkweather, R, Conn.
Donley, R, Pa.	Stevens, R, N H.
Duval, R, W. Va.	Stevenson, R, Ohio.
Dyer, R, Mo.	Stokes, R, Tenn.
Ela, R, N. H.	Stoughton, R, Mich.
Ferriss, R, N. Y.	Taffe, R, Neb.
Fisher, R, N. Y.	Townsend, R, Pa.
Gilfillan, R, Pa.	Twichell, R, Mass.
Hamilton, R, Fla.	Tyner, R, Ind.
Hawley, R, Ill.	Upson, R, Ohio.
Heflin, Ala.	Van Horn, R, Mo.
Hill, R, N. J.	Ward, R, N Y.
Hoar, R, Mass.	Washburn, R, Wis.
Hoge, R, S. C.	Washburn, R, Mass.
Judd, R, Ill.	Welker, R, Ohio.
Kelley, R, Pa.	Wheeler, R, N Y.
Kelsey, R, N. Y.	Whittemore, R, S C.
Knapp, R, N. Y.	Willard, R, Vt.
Lash, R, N. C.	Williams, R, Ind.
Lawrence, R, Ohio.	

The question was next taken on the preamble to the substitute, and it was agreed to by a vote of 76 to 64.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 142, nays 49, as follows:—

Yeas—142.

Adams, D, Ky.	Ketcham, R, N Y.
Ames, R, Mass.	Knott, D, Ky.
Archer, D, Md.	Laflin, R, N Y.
Armstrong, R, Pa.	Lash, R, N C.
Axtell, D, Cal.	Logan, R, Ill.
Bailey, R, N Y.	Marshall, D, Ill.
Banks, R, Mass.	Mayham, D, N. Y.
Barnum, D, Conn.	McCarthy, R, N. Y.
Beaman, R, Mich.	McCormick, D, Mo.
Beck, D, Ky.	McGrew, R, W. Va.
Benjamin, R, Mo.	McNeely, D, Ill.
Bennett, R, N Y.	Mercur, R, Pa.
Biggs, D, Del.	Moore, R, Ohio.
Bingham, R, Ohio.	Moore, R, Ill.
Bird, D, N J.	Morgan, D, Ohio.
Blair, R, Mich.	Morrell, R, Pa.
Brooks, R, Mass.	Morrill, R, Me.
Brooks, D, N Y.	Mungen, D, Ohio.
Buck, —, Ala.	Myers, R, Pa.
Buckley, —, Ala.	Niblack, D, Ind.
Burchard, R, Ill.	Orth, R, Ind.
Burdett, R, Mo.	Packard, R, Ind.
Burr, D, Ill.	Packer, R, Pa.
Butler, R, Tenn.	Paine, R, Wis.
Cake, R, Pa.	Peters, R, Me.
Calkin, D, N Y.	Poland, R, Vt.
Churchill, R, N Y.	Potter, D, N. Y.
Cobb, R, N C.	Prosser, R, Tenn.
Cook, R, Ill.	Randall, D, Pa.
Conger, R, Mich.	Reading, D, Pa.
Cowles, R, N Y.	Reeves, D, N Y.
Cox, D, N Y.	Rice, D, Ky.
Crebs, D, Ill.	Rogers, D, Ark.
Cullom, R, Ill.	Sanford, R, N Y.
Dawes, R, Mass.	Sargent, R, Cal.
Deweese, R, N C.	Schenck, R, Ohio.
Dickinson, D, Ohio.	Schumaker, D, N Y.
Dockery, R, N Y.	Scofield, R, Pa.
Dox, —, Ala.	Sheldon, R, N Y.
Duval, R, W Va.	Slocum, D, N Y.
Dyer, R, Mo.	Smith, R, Ohio.
Eldridge, D, Wis.	Smith, D, Oregon.
Farnsworth, R, Ill.	Smith, R, Vt.
Ferry, R, Mich.	Starkweather, R, Conn.
Finkelnburg, R, Mo.	Stiles, D, Pa.
Fitch, R, Nev.	Stone, D, Md.
Fox, D, N Y.	Stoughton, R, Mich.
Garfield, R, Ohio.	Strader, D, Ohio.
Getz, D, Pa.	Strong, R, Conn.
Gilfillan, R, Pa.	Swann, D, Md.
Golladay, D, Ky.	Sweeney, D, Ky.
Greene, D, N Y.	Tanner, R, N Y.
Griswold, D, N Y.	Trimble, D, Ky.
Haight, D, N J.	Tillman, R, Tenn.
Haldeman, D, Pa.	Twitchell, R, Mass.
Hale, R, Me.	Tyner, R, Ind.
Hambleton, D, Md.	Upson, R, Ohio.
Hamill, D, Md.	Van Auken, D, Pa.
Hawkins, R, Tenn.	Van Trump, D, Ohio.
Hay, R, Ill.	Voorhees, D, Ind.
Heaton, R, N C.	Washburn, R, Mass.
Heflin, —, Ala.	Welker, R, Ohio.
Hill, R, N J.	Wells, D, Mo.
Holman, D, Ind.	Williams, R, Ind.
Hooper, R, Mass.	Wilson, D, Minn.
Ingersoll, R, Ill.	Wilson, R, Ohio.
Jenckes, R, R I.	Winans, R, Ohio.
Johnson, D, Cal.	Winchester, D, Ky.
Judd, R, Ill.	Witcher, R, W Va.
Kellogg, R, Conn.	Wood, D, N Y.
Kerr, D, Ind.	Woodward, D, Pa.

Nays—49.

Ambler, R, Ohio.	Lawrence, R, Ohio.
Arnell, R, Tenn.	Loughridge, R, Iowa.
Asper, R, Mo.	Maynard, R, Tenn.
Beatty, R, Ohio.	McCrary, R, Iowa.
Benton, R, N H.	Moore, R, N J.
Boles, R, Ark.	Negley, R, Pa.
Bowen, R, S C.	O'Neill, R, Pa.
Boyd, R, Mo.	Palmer, R, Iowa.
Buffinton, R, Mass.	Phelps, R, Pa.
Cessna, R, Pa.	Pomeroy, R, Iowa.
Clarke, R, Kan.	Roots, R, Ark.
Cobb, R, Wis.	Shanks, R, Ind.
Coburn, R, Ind.	Smith, R, Tenn.
Dickey, R, Pa.	Smyth, R, Iowa.
Dixon, R, R I.	Stevens, R, N H.
Donley, R, Pa.	Stevenson, R, Ohio.
Ela, R, N H.	Stokes, R, Tenn.
Ferriss, R, N Y.	Taffe, R, Neb.
Fisher, R, N Y.	Townsend, R, Pa.
Hamilton, R, Fla.	Ward, R, N Y.
Hawley, R, Ill.	Washburn, R, Wis.
Hoar, R, Mass.	Wheeler, R, N Y.
Hoge, R, S C.	Whittamore, R, S C.
Kelley, R, Pa.	Willard, R, Vt.
Kelsey, R, N Y.	

The announcement of the vote was greeted by applause in the galleries.

The following is the bill as passed:—

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING VIRGINIA ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Whereas the people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said constitutions and members of Congress," approved April 10, 1869; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

THE HOUSE POST OFFICE.

Mr. TANNER, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution to carry out the arrangements heretofore made for the removal of the House Post Office and the change of committee rooms.

The House then, at twenty minutes past five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 22	Moon sets...morn	5 26
Sun sets	4 57	High water..morn	6 32

Weather Along the Coast.

JANUARY 14—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	N	Cloudy	— above
Portland	N	Clear	2 below
Boston	NE	Snowing	23 above
New York	NW	Cloudy	22 above
Philadelphia	NE	Cloudy	28 above
Wilmington, Del	NE	Cloudy	32 above
Washington	NE	Cloudy	34 above
Fortress Monroe	NE	Cloudy	40 above
Richmond	SW	Cloudy	40 above
Charleston	SW	Cloudy	50 above
Savannah	SW	Cloudy	61 above
Mobile	SE	Cloudy	64 above
New Orleans	S	Cloudy	62 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Main	Jan 15	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Mariposa	Jan 15	New Orleans	86 West st.
Sherman	Jan 15	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Jan 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Union	Jan 22	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
United States	Jan 22	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	40 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Ship Betty (NG), Nutzborn, Antwerp via Philadelphia—H Koop & Co.
Bark Ceres (NG), Gruneberg, Liverpool—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Eureka, Holloway, Antwerp—D R DeWolf.
Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsey, Puerto Cabello—Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Bark La Ciguena, Wheeler, Havana—Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Bark Volage (Br), Auld, Sharpness Point—J Edmiston & Co.
Brig Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demarara—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Isis (Br), Simmons, St Pierre, Mart—H A Vatable & Son.
Brig Sarah & Emma, Carter, Havana—Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Kodiak, Downing, Havana—F Talbot & Co.
Brig L L Wadsworth, Bailey, Cardenas—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Cienfuegos—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig T H A Pitt (Br), Locke, Bermuda—Middleton & Co.
Brig Woodland, Mankin, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Schr Matilde (Br), Stevens, Carthagena—Ribon & Munoz.
Schr E D Endicott, Lordand, Havana—Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Minnehaha, Kennedy, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr M M Knowles, Small, Savannah—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J J Ward, Inman, Baltimore—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Columbia (Br), Dumbreck, Glasgow Dec 24, with mdse and 64 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. Jan 11, no lat, &c, passed steamship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Lafayette (Fr), Roussan, Havre Dec 31, via Brest Jan 1, at 4.30 PM, with mdse and 62 passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Encountered severe head winds until Jan 5, when a tremendous westerly gale commenced blowing, which lasted 36 hours; from the 8th the wind has been blowing a sharp gale from NW.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Jan 8, via Nassau, NP, 10th, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Mobile via Fernandina Jan 10, with mdse and passengers, to the Florida Railroad Co. Jan 12, off Hatteras, passed schr Annie Gillias, bound S; 13th, off Five Fathom Bank, steamship C W Lord, hence for New Orleans.

Steamship Virgo, Quick, Savannah Jan 11, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan 14, 25 miles SE of Absecom, passed brig Lewis Clark, bound N.

Bark Torryburn (Br), McMann, Antwerp, 45 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had fine weather; Jan 12, lat 28, lon 65, passed a brig showing a red signal, with a white ball in it, steering SSE.

Bark Juan F Pearson (Arg), Oliver, Montevideo, 52 days, with wool and hides to order—vessel to Howe & White. Crossed the Equator Dec 18 in lon 41 40; had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Helen O Phinney (of Portland), Boyd, Buenos Ayres Nov 14, Montevideo 16th, with wool and hides, to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the Equator Dec 17 in lon 38; had light winds and calms up to Bermuda, and have been 10 days from that point with strong northerly winds; Nov 22, lat 38 12 S, lon 50 54, spoke bark Bismarck (NG), steering S; Dec 5, lat 23 15 S, lon 36 24, whaling bark Galena, of Sag Harbor, cruising, all well; 11th, lat 13 24 S, lon 34 45, ship British Empire (Br), from Sunderland for ——; 22d, lat 7 10 N, lon 46, bark Adeline (NG), 29 days from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; Jan 12, lat 32 44, lon 72, brig Robert Mowe, from Martinique for New York.

Brig Jenny (Dan), Lauretzen, Porto Cabello, 15 days, in ballast, to Boonen, Graves & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Robert Mowe (of New Haven), Dickerson, Martinique, 16 days, in ballast, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather the entire passage; Dec 5, on the outward passage, Neil Hemmingsen, a seaman, a native of Denmark, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr Emma Green, Collins, Savannah, 5 days, with lumber to order—vessel to S C Loud & Co.

Schr J W Vannaman, Sharp, Boston for Baltimore. Put in for a harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Bark Isaac Hall (new), Mulligan, Stockton for New York, in ballast, to Winchester & Co.
Brig Whitaker, Macomber, Lubec for New York, with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Brig Rio Grande, Taylor, Norwich for New York.
Schr Julia, Wallace, Calais for New York, with lumber, &c, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr O T Hinds, Clendenin, Calais for New York, with lumber to G Boardman.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Calais for New York, with lumber.
Schr M L Newton, Gates, Calais via Providence (where she discharged cargo of timber) for New York.
Schr H P King, Hill, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr L A May, Haskins, Portland for New York, with lumber to Waydell & Co.
Schr J McAdam, Miller, Portland for New York, with lumber to Waydell & Co.
Schr Lady Franklin, Hawley, Gloucester for Philadelphia.
Schr J T Alburger, Scott, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma Bacon, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr A B Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm Walton, ——, Boston for New York.
Schr M E Fenwick, Bayles, Boston for New York.
Schr Naiad, Phinney, Boston for New York.
Schr Sedonia, Hart, Vinalhaven for New York.
Schr M B Harris, McIntire, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Ida, Phillips, Taunton for New York.
Schr L N Lovell, McLean, Fall River for New York.
Schr Kate Callahan, Griffing, Providence for New York.
Schr Harriet, Crowley, Providence for New York.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, Providence for New York.
Schr Josephine, Maxon, Westerly for New York.
Schr Altoona, Fitzgerald, Newport for New York.
Schr Justina, Keen, Newport for New York.
Schr Connecticut, Sheffield, Stonington for New York.
Schr E Glover, Ingalls, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr Lady Antrim, Parker, New London for New York.
Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Millstone Point for New York.
Schr Perine, Sheffield, Millstone Point for New York.
Schr Roena Arabel, Hyland, New Haven for Norfolk.
Schr F Pierce, Hodgdon, New Haven for Weehawken.
Schr D B Pitts, Vail, New Haven for New York.
Schr Seventy-Six, Tate, New Haven for New York.
Schr M F Webb, Raynor, New Haven for New York.
Schr T C Lyman, Hill, New Haven for New York.
Schr M Tice, Tice, New Haven for New York.
Schr Luna, Smith, New Haven for New York.
Schr B Richardson, Nelson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr New Regulus, Hallock, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr E W Thompson, Lane, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Sarah Marie, Helm, Oyster Bay for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Flora, Smith, Jacksonville for New Haven.
Schr Judge Runyon, Lewis, South Amboy for Bridgeport.
Schr M M Merriman, ——, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Old Zack, Lynch, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr H S Collins, Hill, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Margaretta, Ponder, Elizabethport for Glen Cove.
Schr Mist, Munson, Weehawken for New Haven.
Schr Louisa Frances, Kelly, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Bartlett, Riker, New York for Goose Island.
Schr Haze, McLermer, New York for Greenwich.
Schr A G Lawson, Sackett, New York for Stamford.
Schr Hyland, Lych, New York for Roslyn.
Schr G Downing, Sherman, New York for Glen Cove.
Schr Geo S Wood, Buckley, New York for Cow Bay.
Schr E F Mead, ——, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr J S Swan, Knapp, New York for Oyster Bay.

SAILED.

Barks Paul, Rotterdam; Brazil, Havre; L T Stocker, Matanzas.

Wind at sunset ENE, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER PARTHENIA, from Saybrook for New York, blew out one of her flues on the 13th inst, severely scalding the two engineers, one of whom subsequently died. Vessel towed into Madison.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, from New York Jan 13, at 5 PM, for Perth Amboy, went ashore at New Brighton, SI, same night, at 6 o'clock, during the thick fog, but got off at high water and proceeded.

BARK DAVID NICHOLS, Wyman, from Milk River, Ja, for New York, before reported put into Charleston leaky, reports 2d inst, lat 30, lon 67, encountered very heavy gales, during which sprung a leak and put in for repairs; Dec 30, Robert Tillie, passenger, a native of London, died, and was buried at sea.

BRIG AFTON (Br), Elliot, from Aquin for Boston, arrived at Inagua 30th ult leaky, had experienced heavy easterly gales, and was discharging and would probably be condemned.

BRIG ECLIPSE, Jacobson, from Turks Islands for New York, with a cargo of salt, put into Nassau 25th ult in distress, having sprung her foremast.

BRIG MONTEVIDEO (Sp), Gana, from Baltimore for Belle Isle, with a cargo of sugar, put into Nassau 21st ult in a leaky condition.

BRIG MARY STEWART, at Charleston 11th inst from Baltimore, sprung a leak, having experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

SCHR MARY E AMSDEN, Lavender, from Inagua for New York, with a cargo of salt, put into Nassau 28th ult, leaking badly. She will go on the dock for repairs.

SCHR EMILY HILLIARD, Trimble, from Bangor for New York, with a cargo of laths and scantling, experienced heavy weather, and was blown off the coast, with loss of sails. She reached the west end of the island of New Providence on the 26th ult, and, being unable to proceed further, came to anchor for the night. She had been out of provisions for six days. On the following morning H M S Lapwing, Commander Sharpe, got up steam and went to her assistance, returning to Nassau with her in tow. The captain had his wife and daughter on board.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Wm D Hempstead, of the steamship Eagle, from Havana via Nassau, NP, has our thanks for full files of late Havana and Nassau papers, &c.

Whalemen.

Bark Said Bin Sultan, Holmes, of Salem, was at Tombez Dec 8, 65 bbls sp oil since leaving Talcahuano, to sail in a few days on a cruise.

Bark Andrew Hicks, Hamblen, of Westport, was at Paita Dec 23, having taken 430 bbls sp oil since leaving Panama. Had shipped at sea, on bark Amy, of Nantucket, 360 bbls sp oil. George Peabody, the cooper, died of dysentery, and was buried at sea.

Foreign Ports.

ANJIER, Nov 10—Passed by, ships Archer, Power, from Manila for Boston; 12th, Competitor (Br), Matthews, from do for do.

BATAVIA, Nov 16—In port ship Mystic Belle, Burnham, for Holland, ldg (before reported sailed Nov 13 for Cheribon); bark Courser, Dickey, for do do. On the coast, lds, ships Herald, Gardner; Nevada, Lunt, and Sacramento, Gardner, for Boston.

BAKER'S ISLAND, Oct 27—In port ships Crusader, Bradford, from San Francisco, for Cork ldg; Ocean Rover, Carlton, from do, for — ldg; Grace Darling, Spear, from do, wtg; War Hawk, Williams, from do, wtg; Mary (Br), from do, for — ldg. Everything prosperous at the island.

CALCUTTA, Jan 7—Arrived, ship Augusta, Raynes, Liverpool.

CARDENAS, Jan 4—Arrived, brigs Alva (Br) Armstrong, Wilmington, NC; 5th, Charles Miller, Gilkey, St John, NB.

Sailed Dec 31, schr Catharine John, Linehan, north of Hatteras; Jan 5, brigs Alfred (Br), Marchildon, and Ella (Br), Martin, do do; schrs Frank & Nellie, Bean, and J M Flanagan, Shaw, do do.

HAVANA, Jan 6—Arrived, brig Redwood, Gardner, Boston.

Sailed 5th, bark Way Spirit (Br), Power, New Orleans; brigs E A Rich, Padelford, Matanzas; Glendale, McIntyre, Portland; Lady Bird (Br), Bausseau, New Orleans; schrs Ricardo Barros, Newton, and Jas A Brown, Brightman, NYork; Salvador (Br), Hansen, New Orleans; 7th, bark Gertrude, Loud, Boston; brig John Pierce, Townsend, do.

HALIFAX, Jan 13—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Halcrow, Liverpool (and sailed at 10 AM 14th for NYork).

INAGUA, Dec 31—In port brigs Georgia, Miller, for Baltimore next day; Afton, Elliot, from Hayti for Boston, arrived 30th, leaky.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 13—Arrived, ship Charlotte, Oates, Savannah.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov 24—In port bark Meguntioook, Hemingway, for Colombo, to load for Boston.

MATANZAS, Jan 2—Arrived, bark Proteus, Harriman, Boston; brig Eudorus, Haskell, Portland; schrs Vesta, Rogers, NYork; Edna, Harwood, Beaufort; 3d, Francis Satterly, Stetson, NYork; 5th, Lizzie Batchelder, English, Philadelphia, 6th, brig Lampson, Sawyer, NYork.

Sailed 3d, schr Central America, Williams, Sagua; 5th, bark Ocean Home, Brandt, NYork; brig D C Chapman, Knight, Baltimore.

NASSAU, NP, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Hamlet, Green, St Domingo; Ella Howell, Roberts, NYork; 15th, brig Montevideo (Sp), Gana, Baltimore for Belle Isle; 27th, Annie Eldridge, Clifford, St Domingo (and cleared for Boston); Eclipse, Jacobsen, Turks Islands; 28th, schrs Emily Hilliard, Trimble, Bangor; Mary E Amsden, Lavender, Inagua; 30th, brig Henry Perkins, Seymour, Bath, Me (and cleared Jan 5 for Holmes' Hole via Ragged Island); schrs Coquette, Cruse, Savannah (and cleared Jan 6 for Baracoa; Jan 4, Shannon, Lowe, Wilmington, NC; 5th, Ella Howell, Roberts, Jacksonville.

Cleared Jan 3, schr Gertrude, Tedder, Key West; 7th, bark Cynthia Palmer, Miller, Cuba; 8th, schr Shannon, Lowe, St Domingo.

PLYMOUTH, E, Jan 14—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meier, NYork for Hamburg (and proceeded).

PADANG, Oct 15—Sailed, bark Gustav Adolphe (Swe), Larsson, Hampton Roads; 29th, Aberdeen (Br), Law, Philadelphia via Java (before reported for NYork).

In port Nov 10, barks Walstrom (Dutch), Dryver, for New York ldg; Wildemans, for Boston, do.

PARA, Dec 20—In port schrs C C Warren, Smith, for New York in 2 days; Kolon, Jasper, and Frank Treat, Wood, for do do; Luisita, Underhill, and S V Nichols (Br), Curtis, from and for do in 10 days, Commerce, Evans, for Boston, ready; Ocean Pearl, Pearl, and Jessie Girl, Underhill, from NYork, disg; Charles Thompson, Hanfield, wtg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 14—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, Thomson, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ROSARIO, Nov 24—In port bark Mary Edson, Howes, for Boston ldg.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov 29—Arrived, barks Agnes, Thompson, Baltimore; 30th, New Light, Brown, do; Meaco, Wortinger, Philadelphia.

Sailed Nov 27, brigs Edwin Rowe, Cruse, and Herman, Patterson, NYork; Dec 1, bark Brazileira (NG), Wessels, do via Santos.

ST JAGO, Dec 25—Arrived, bark Evening Star (Br), Miller, NYork.

TRINIDAD, Jan 5—In port brig Antilles, for Boston ldg.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 13—Cleared, brig Thos A Darrell (Br), Pitt, Bermuda; schrs Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Galveston; G C Morris, Richards, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brig Faugh-a-Ballagh. Steamer Centipede, bound out, is at anchor in the roads.

14th—Arrived, steamships McClellan, Howes, Baltimore; Aries, Wiley, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, NYork.

BALTIMORE, Jan 13—Arrived, bark Arthur Kinsman, Buckman, Havana; schr C E Elmer, Corson, Jacksonville.

Cleared—Steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Boston; schrs M S Lewis, Lewis, do; Windward, Ellis, Matanzas.

Sailed—Schrs Jennie, Gertie Lewis, John Shay.

14th—Arrived, bark Carolina (Rus), Hjulman, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Jan 11—Arrived, schr T D Wilder, Holmes, NYork.

Cleared—Schr Petrel, Skinner, a port in Porto Rico.

Sailed—Steam yacht Anna, Somers, Nassau, NP.

14th—Arrived, steamship James Adger, NYork; bark Anna Torrey, Liverpool; schr Ida Bella, Newport, RI.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 12—Arrived, brig Kate Foster, Fickett, NYork for Portland; schrs S W Warner, Pickering, Baltimore for do; Hattie, Carter, Bucksport for NYork; Clara Jane, McAleph, Pembroke for do; Geo P Trigg, Linnekin, NYork via Danvers.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 12, AM—Arrived, brig Mariposa, Staples, Rio Janeiro for Boston; schrs Lucy J Keeler, Freeman, Yeomico River for Boston; Emily A Bartle, Smith, Boston for Philadelphia; Dictator, Wiley, do for Norfolk; Winged Racer, Smith, do for Tangier; Adelia Kelly, Young, Marblehead for NYork; Tookolita, Hodgdon, Rockland for do.

Returned—Schr Maggie A Fisk.

PM—Arrived, schrs Joann White (Br), Hersey, Inagua for Boston; Emeline A Higgins, Ryder, Rappahannock River for do; Freddie Walter, Atwood, Tangier for Portland; Edward Lameyer, Gorman, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport.

13th, 8 AM—Sailed, schrs Lucy J Keeler, Emma A Higgins, Freddie Walter, Edward Lameyer, Adelia Kelly, and Joann White.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 14—Arrived previous, bark Egeria, Starrett, Rio Janeiro.

NORFOLK, Jan 11—Sailed, schr Elias Moore, DeGroot, NYork.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 13—Arrived, steamtug Olive Baker, Schenck, NYork.

Sailed—Bark Atlantic, Hursell, NYork, in tow of steamtug Baker.

NEWPORT, Jan 12, PM—Arrived, schrs Amelia F Cobb, Cobb, Providence for Norfolk; Sea Nymph, Conley, do for Baltimore.

2 PM—Arrived, schrs Anna Lyon, Kemp, Providence for Matanzas; Isaac Keen, Ritchie, Portland for Baltimore; Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland for NYork.

Returned—Schrs Zeyla, Crowell, Boston for Baltimore; Matanzas, Bragdon, Franklin for NYork; Kendrick Fish, Webber, Portland for do; Joseph William Fish, Harris, Providence for Wilmington, NC; John Lymburner, Orcutt, do for Providence.

Sailed—Schrs Gloucester, James, South Amboy for Hyannis; Annie Harris, Harris, Rockland for Norfolk; Virgin Rock, McKennon, Provincetown for Philadelphia; Maria Webster, Kennedy, and Nil Desperandum, Oliver, Boston for Virginia; Mary Lymburner, Lansil, Rockport, Me, for Charleston; Lady Antrim, Parker, Wareham for NYork.

Brig Monica, Libbey, from Providence for Baltimore, was the vessel that returned PM 12th, and not the brig Cynthia, as reported.

NEW LONDON, Jan 12—Arrived, schrs S J Gilmore, Boston for NYork; D H Baldwin, Black Point for do.

Sailed—Schr Telegraph, Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 13—Arrived, brig George E Dale, Pierce, Matanzas.

Cleared—Brigs Ariola (Br), Thompson, Ponce; Annie Batchelder, Steelman, Key West; schrs M & E Henderson, Price, do; R W Godfrey, Garwood, and A D Huddell, Long, Matanzas.

14th—Arrived, steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston.

PORTLAND, Jan 12—Arrived, steamship Franconia, Bragg, NYork.

Cleared—Bark Ada Gray, Race, St John, NB; brig Angier H Curtis, Merryman, Havana; schrs Hannie Westbrook, Mariner, Caibarien; Fred Fish, Davis, Matanzas.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 13—Arrived, schrs L S Lovering, Corson, Baltimore via Fall River; John Cadwallader, Steelman, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Bark R H Purrinton, Crossley, New Orleans; schr West Wind, Thompson, Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Jan 12—Arrived, schrs Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, NYork; Richard Vaux, Whitaker, do. Below, schr Rising Sun, Hastings, from NYork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13—Arrived, steamship Colorado, Farnsworth, Panama; ships North Star (Br), Jeffers, Hong Kong; Laurens, Goff, Liverpool; bark Silver Cloud (Br), Carr, Newcastle, NSW.

SAVANNAH, Jan 10—Arrived, barks Industry, Hicken, Havre; Ada, Murphy, Antwerp; schrs C C Brooks, Brooks, NYork; M W Hupper, Gilliam, and Nevada, Davis, do; Jeddie, Trott, Lubec, Me; Lucy Collins, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Jennie S Baker, Waite, Liverpool.

Sailed—Barks Carl Georg (NG), Stover, Bremen; Hypatia (Br), Betts, Liverpool.

SALEM, Jan 12—Arrived, schr Flora A Newcomb, Gorham, Tangier.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 11—Cleared, schr Rosalie (Br), Albury, Harbor Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MEXICO.

The Insurrection in San Luis Potosi.

Extent of the Rising and Means Adopted to Suppress It.

Mr. Seward's Speech at Cholula.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29, 1869.

The most important subject now agitating the Mexican government is the peculiar movement which has been so successfully carried out in the State of San Luis. On the 15th of this month General Aguirre, with a force of troops, and claiming to have the support of the people, captured and imprisoned the Governor and the entire Legislature. The federal troops who were garrisoned there patrolled the streets, and, though claiming to be neutral, virtually sustained the revolutionists and prevented any action of the people in support of the authorities. No doubt they were induced to believe that, as the revolutionists continued to recognize the central government, they were justified in carrying out what they saw fit against their own State authorities. A small garrison which had been ordered to the State capital refused to proceed any further when they learned the nature of the events which had transpired in that city, and retired. General Equiluz has been sent from Querétaro with a body of troops. General Larañaga is reported to have refused to take the offensive, on the ground that his force was too insignificant. Aguirre ordered the telegraph to be cut, this preventing the possibility of any communication with Mexico by that means. He has also levied a forced loan of $40,000, and is recruiting and organizing his forces, which are said to be increasing rapidly. The nature of this revolt may be better understood from the following "plan," which was extensively promulgated:—

POLITICAL ACT, VERIFIED ON THE 15TH OF THE PRESENT MONTH BY THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI:—

In the city of San Luis Potosi, on the 15th of December, the undersigned having met together, and, considering that the republican institutions in the State have been perverted in a manner contrary to the forms of law, the people have not sufficient liberty to make use of their rights, and, besides, there has been exercised upon them such pressure as to hinder them from electing their authorities in a legal manner. Considering that the only remedy which the people have to free themselves from the abuses of power and tyranny is to refuse to recognize those authorities which have produced such evils; considering that if the people would not take this action the State would be involved in a chaos of misfortunes, in consequence of the unjust and illegal means which most of the acts of the actual administration have brought upon it; considering that if we should tolerate the humiliating situation in which said acts have thrown us, it would be highly degrading to the State and to the citizens who compose it, for free men should perish a thousand times before they acquiesce in slavery. Considering that among the attacks with which the so-called Legislature has insulted our democratic institutions is the scandalous fact of having dealed to our brethren, who form the garrison of federal troops in this city, the privilege of voting, they have inflicted a grave offence upon the rights of the citizens; considering that the free and independent State of San Luis can very well change its authorities as it may deem best, and be respected none the less by the general powers, if it does not break the ties which unite it to the federation, and, considering, finally, that the constitution of the State does not fill the exigencies of the same, which are eminently progressive and liberal, and which are found in conflict with the democratic principles which have cost so much blood to the people.

We have agreed and sworn to sustain, even at the cost of our lives, the political plan which is founded on the following basis:—

First. The people of the State of San Luis Potosi reassume their sovereignty, recognizing in every particular the constitution of 1857 and the authorities which emanate therefrom, refusing to recognize the local authorities which have until now governed it.

Second. The public power is conferred upon the citizen General Francisco Antonio Aguirre, authorizing him to assemble the people at the end of two months, when new elections will take place in the State.

Third.—The Congress which will be elected will have a constituent character.

This proclamation was followed by two columns of names.

In the proceedings of Congress of the 27th the Minister of War was questioned as to the condition of affairs at San Luis Potosi, in reply to which he stated:—As soon as the revolution of that city (excited by the National Guard) was known to the government the Executive took the necessary measures for the establishment of peace and order. On the 18th General Larañaga was telegraphed that the government considered the arrest of the authorities of that State as an attack upon the sovereignty of the nation, and he was ordered to take such means as he deemed necessary to put down the revolution.

Another telegram was sent to the Generals Larañaga and Juan Lopez. In this despatch General Rocha was ordered to concentrate his forces from Matamoros and Tepic to reinforce those directed against San Luis. General Larañaga replied on the 22d, stating that he would willingly re-establish the legitimate authorities, notwithstanding the revolutionists numbered three times his force, but that it was impossible for him to preserve order throughout the country.

The government replied to this despatch and gave orders to General Equiluz to assist General Larañaga in the re-establishment of order and to advise the revolutionists to submit to the government and deliver up their arms, and should they fail to do so directed him to declare that portion of the State in a state of siege if he should deem it necessary, advising him to open communication with General Rocha. The forces of General Larañaga were ordered to be concentrated, though he reported their number to be small.

As the government thought the movement of that force might be slow, Equiluz was ordered to march on to San Luis. Larañaga was advised by telegraph of that order. The Minister of War had written a private letter to General Aguirre, informing him that the government was astonished that he should place himself at the head of a mob, thereby injuring his reputation, before unsullied, and reminding him of the valuable services which he had rendered the country, and explaining to him that true liberty could not exist where illegal armed bodies destroyed the constituted authorities; that he should continue in command of the force to restrain the people from extreme measures, and that the government confided to his known loyalty that he ought to obey the laws and re-establish order.

In his reply he stated that he had read his letter, in which he said that he (the Minister) having been informed of the occurrences which took place in this city, that he had seen with surprise that he (Aguirre) was at the head of the mob, he begs to inform him that he does not view this matter in the same light as the government does; that in accepting the position his first considerations were to avoid the evils of the movement and to examine whether the objects of the revolution were just and legitimate, but that he had become satisfied that the people were right in what they had done, and that from this moment their cause was his, and his lot cast with theirs. As a patriot he would say that in the exercise of every power which is not democratic he would neither admit nor consent to be instructed, that all sovereignty resided in the people, and they having manifested their will he should respect it; that his reputation would not suffer in consequence of what he had done, but, on the contrary, that he had complied with all the duties of a citizen, yielding full respect to popular sovereignty; that the Minister concluded by advising him to abandon his movement, and that he should receive this as an order and not as an advice, if he did not surrender himself willingly to the true sovereignty. To which he replied that he should identify himself with the people, and by this act he could not be guilty of treason; even though it would cost him his life, he would not be guilty of infamy.

The Minister considered the above as sufficient evidence that not only every effort within the power of the government had been made with the use of troops, but it also sought all pacific means to accomplish the object without shedding of blood. But all in vain, because the revolutionists have conceived an extravagant idea of the sovereignty of the people, which has resulted in revolution. He said, without doubt the people are sovereign, when acting in accordance with law at the moment of electing their authority; but these once elected the people are no longer sovereign, but subject to the authorities. Unfortunately General Aguirre not only has the soldiers alluded to, but Generals Larañaga and Martinez, of the Third division, support him, as shown by documents received the night before, among which came the above proclamation of the revolutionists (which he then read). The Minister urged Congress that important steps might be taken in the matter, but that it was not advisable to make them known publicly.

It is noticeable that this is the first time during the present administration that the generals of the army have refused to obey orders. It is rumored that the forces of General Equiluz have gone over to the rebels.

A portion or all of the State Legislature escaped or was released, and has established itself at Mataguala, elected someone Escandon Governor *pro tem.* and called upon the central government for aid to sustain them and put down the rebellion. As the government has furnished aid in similar cases to the States of Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Yucatan, Querétaro and Guerrero it cannot justly refuse to do so in this case. It will be remembered that Congress passed a resolution requiring the Executive to make at once an armed interference in affairs in the State of Querétaro. This has been returned to that body by the President, with comments thereon, stating why the Executive preferred that the difficulties might be settled in a more peaceful manner.

In regard to the condition of affairs in the sierra of Puebla there is little or nothing now. The rebels are in the mountains and have thus far avoided any collision with the federal forces. This they probably can continue to do, leading the government forces from place to place, as long as they wish to follow. By this method of warfare the latter would be very soon worn out and much expense incurred. This may account for there having been no conflict. On the morning of the 22d a body of 400 men (infantry) and seventy cavalry came down upon the village of Libre, in this State, which they robbed and plundered and held until night. It is rumored that the commander of the federal forces, General Alatorre, has tendered his resignation to the Minister of War.

Don Francisco Zarco, associate editor of the *Siglo XIX.*, and member of Congress, died on the 22d, by which event Mexico has lost one of her greatest statesmen. Congress has voted to his widow a pension and a gift of $30,000, and his children are to be educated at the expense of the government. Money is being subscribed to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

A force of 300 "pronunciados" have appeared in the vicinity of the mines of Pachuca and Rio del Monte, and only thirty miles from this city. Those interested in mines are seriously alarmed, as there are no troops in that vicinity excepting the guards of the mines.

Mr. Seward and party, leaving this city on the morning of Saturday, the 18th, arrived in Puebla in the afternoon. The Vera Cruz Railway Company placed an extra train at his disposal, including a handsome American car of Eaton & Gilbert's make, which had been elegantly fitted up for the use of the President on the 16th of September. The time made over a portion of the road was over fifty miles an hour, but in other respects there was little resemblance to travelling in the United States. The discomforts of a ride over a road through a country where rain has not settled the dust for months can hardly be conceived by those who travel about in the palace cars of the States.

On Sunday Mr. Seward visited the little republic of Tlaxcala. Here the principal object of interest was the first Christian church built in Mexico and probably the first on the American Continent. Among other things the original banner which was carried at the head of the troops of Cortez was displayed.

On Monday, in company with the Governor of Puebla, the party visited the great pyramid of Cholula, where they were received by the officials of the city. In the course of the evening Mr. Seward made the following speech:—

GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS—The attendance of the civil authorities of the district, the complete array of the municipality of Cholula—more than both, the grave procession and thoughtful assemblage of citizens, leave me no room to doubt the sincerity of your generous words of welcome. The scene seems to me like one of those which awaken momentary inspiration. I am on the steps of that Aztec pyramid which is the most stupendous altar of human sacrifice that was ever created to propitiate the Deity in the ages when he was universally understood to be a God of vengeance. Around me lies the magnificent plain where an imperial savage throne was brought down to the dust by the just revenge of an oppressed aboriginal republic. I am surrounded by Christian churches and altars which tell how foreign civilized States exacted eternal subjugation and the civil bondage of a rude people in return for conveying to them the gospel of peace on earth and good will toward men. The serious republican aspect and decided deportment of the children of the Aztecs, to whom I am speaking, remind me that after a long contest with ecclesiastical, monarchical and imperial ambitions the independence of the ancient Aztec race has been reconquered without the loss of the Christian religion and consolidated in a representative, federal republic. Witnesses of towering majesty and impressive silence are looking down upon me. La Malinche, scratching because she is insignificant, and the volcanoes Popocatepetl, Iztaccihuatl and Orizaba, clad in the eternal vestments of snow, attest that nature remains unchangeable, and only men, nations and races are subject to moral revolution. Gentlemen and citizens, the circumstance that I am here, not as an enemy, but as a friend of the town of Cholula, a friend to the State of Puebla, a friend of the republic of Mexico, enables me to study Mexico, her country and people, more carefully, and, I trust, to understand them better. From this place, at once so sacred and so imposing, I must take leave to say to all States and nations that Mexico neither needs nor desires foreign protection; that she is capable of independence and self-government and susceptible of friendship, but that in her case as in all others those who would enjoy her friendship must at least be sincere and disinterested.

The next evening the Governor of Puebla gave a grand dinner in the Bishop's Palace. The party is now at Orizaba, waiting for the American steamer, which will probably sail from Vera Cruz on the 16th of January.

It is reported that the mines of Zacatecas are doing well. A new and very rich mine is said to have been found near Durango.

On the 11th John Farner, a young Englishman, who was living and doing business in Guanajuato, was kidnapped on the road to Xucil, where he was found murdered. In all probability he refused to pay the ransom which was demanded and they shot him down on the spot.

A philanthropist has proposed to alleviate the suffering in Mexico city by establishing cigar and cigarette stands at different places, where the public will be invited to invest their money and deposit one or more cigarettes in a box, which will afterwards be sold for the benefit of the poor.

A conducta for Vera Cruz left here on the 25th with over $2,280,000. At Puebla this sum was probably increased to $3,000,000.

The *Junta Patriotica*, established in Merida, Yucatan, has been authorized to sell bonds of the Cuban republic.

The wife of a pronunciado has been arrested and taken to Tlalnepantla by the authorities for the purpose of extorting some information concerning the movements and intentions of her husband.

The mail coach which left Guadalajara on the 23d of this month was robbed a short distance from that city.

The cotton mill or factory of Miraflores took fire on Sunday last and one department was entirely destroyed.

It is reported that the Apache Indians have been committing outrages in the State of Sonora.

We take the following from the *Monitor* of the 22d of December:—

The *Union Liberal* of Guadalajara announces the following:—"Mexico is coming to the most dreary part of her history. All is black, but the threatening shade of the neighboring republic is the darkest. The Mexican frontier will very soon be intruded on by the swarm of adventurers of that nation, which is a sworn enemy of the Latin race; very soon the loathsome heel of the Yankee will trample upon the trail of the gowns of Mexican ladies; Mexico will very soon be converted into Ios; Mexico, which has had a tumultuous and revolutionary infancy, will very soon pass to a puberty of slavery and ignorance. But no; there is yet blood in the Mexican people, and a nation which has known how to defend her independence and autonomy for three times will defend her liberty with vigor and efficacy for the fourth time. Eight millions of inhabitants will rise as one against these mercenary Yankees, and they will not be allowed to advance a single step without the cost of blood, and they will be taught to know that the Mexican people are good friends, but that they were not born to be slaves."

EVILS ATTENDING CHINESE EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your editorial on the subject of "Our Pagan Population" I believe you have come to the right conclusions, morally, physically and politically, in relation to the introduction of Chinese into our country, and I hope and trust that the influence of your powerful journal will be henceforth found in unyielding opposition to the inroad of this pagan horde, with its effete religion and civilization.

A residence of nine years in China, and personal observation of the condition of the Chinese in California from their first introduction in 1850 up to 1865, has been the school in which I have formed my opinions on this subject. As a capitalist and an employer of labor I fully appreciate all the good qualities of the Chinese as laborers; but as an American citizen I am opposed to everything that will tend to degrade the white portion of our population, whether it comes in the shape of negro slaves or Asiatic coolies.

Is not our country being filled up fast enough by European immigration?—by a people that is "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," brothers in religion and civilization? Or are we so anxious to fill up our country that we are not willing to leave any room either for these, our friends, nor yet even for our children and grandchildren, that we turn to Asia and open the floodgates by tapping this endless horde of 400,000,000 of a people differing from us in everything that makes man superior to the brute, and whose religion and civilization have formed their character in too rigid a mould for them ever to become a part of our people? But who are these people whom our would-be philanthropists would have invited to our shores? Do they know that they are the worst people from the worst province in the Chinese empire—many of them pirates and robbers, outcasts, with all the vices of that densely populated country upon their heads? Such are the facts concerning them. Let their vile haunts in San Francisco tell how much they have improved their morals since their arrival there. The only limit to population being the quantity of food available any interruption of their usual harvest, even for one year brings with it more dire calamity than our people can imagine possible. I have witnessed one of these scenes of famine and pestilence, with the dead and dying lying in the streets and ditches as they fell at length exhausted in their vain search for food.

China can spare us 10,000,000 every year without any apparent reduction in her population. Could they find means to cross the Pacific they would come to us, and in a few years they would overrun the Western portion of our country and crowd upon us in the East. This would be of no benefit to China. There would be two born for every one that came to us, leaving China still crowded to starvation and legalized infanticide, as now. The usual price of skilled labor in the great central provinces of China is from ten to fourteen cents a day. Agricultural laborers receive about twenty dollars per year and their food. Our people have reached a high standard of comfort in their habits of living, which they will not willingly forego, and nothing but absolute necessity will ever sink them to the condition of the Chinese coolie, who lives on three cents a day in his own country, and can obtain the same amount of food that he has been accustomed to in California for fifteen cents per day. Our last reports from the Pacific coast show that this evil is already doing its work there, and is not only stopping further emigration from the East, but will force many laborers now there to return here to escape starvation, for they will find it almost impossible to exist in competition with Chinese laborers.

I trust that our people will be aroused to the magnitude of this evil, and that its further introduction will be forbidden by act of Congress; that our country may still be, what it has been, the home and refuge of the oppressed races of Europe, until it is filled up with a nation of hundreds of millions, speaking one language, and attaining to a higher civilization than has ever yet been reached by the human race in any country or age of the world.

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A Mormon "Revival" Meeting—Testimony of Converts to the New Faith.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 30, 1869.

There was a good deal of excitement among the saints in this New Jerusalem last night. Saints and sinners, Jews and "Gentiles" (here Jews are also "Gentiles"), "chosen ones of Israel" and "apostles from the order of the Kingdom," all went to hear Harrison and Godbe read some of the revelations that had been communicated to them by the spirit voices, which Bishop Woolley and Orson Pratt denounce as delusions of the devil through ventriloquism, but which Godbe and Harrison reiterate were the real melody of angels. The hall was filled to overflowing. Some 700 people squeezed themselves within the walls, and many more were compelled to go away after unavailing efforts to obtain admittance. It was a "testimony" meeting. After the usual opening exercises Mr. Harrison bore witness, as he had done before, to the fact that angels and the Son of God himself had spoken to him; that a precious heavenly influence was working in his heart and in the hearts of hundreds of this people, and that God had commenced to usher in a new, grand and glorious era. They had enough, he said, of hard, rough devotion to the truth, but now they needed and were about to have more love for humanity, gentleness, intelligence, refinement and more of the graces of the Spirit. Men were needed now who would stand before the world as the embodiment of the principles of Jesus. As such persons would go forth to advocate this movement they would have the positive assurance in their own hearts that He was working with them and was the author of it. They would repudiate the horrible idea that God would curse those who might persecute them, and instead would demonstrate the charity and sweetness of the Gospel and the gentleness of Jesus. They would not be called upon, in their higher appreciation of mankind, to hug sin to their hearts; but as Christ mingled with publicans and sinners they would mingle with men and throw the mantle of charity over human follies. There was no need for collusion with sin, but there was need for consideration for its victims. Such was his testimony. Mr. Godbe corroborated Harrison and said it would be trifling with sacred things if he should say less than that they knew by the most direct divine revelation ever vouchsafed to man that they had been commissioned to announce that God had no favorites, but that all men were His children and He had decreed that all should see salvation. They had not been commissioned to say that such and such things may transpire, but that they will transpire. Men who now stood as barriers in the pathway of human progress must be removed out of the way; not that they would be injured, but the time had come when all despotic sway would have an end. He and Harrison, he said, were called upon to carry on the work, in order that their fellows might be blessed as they had been themselves. Mr. Kelsey bore testimony to the fact that he had received the most positive assurance in his own heart not only that the mission of Joseph Smith was divine but that both Godbe and Harrison were inspired. For this faith he had already staked all that was dear to him on earth. As one of the objects of this mission was a higher appreciation of woman than they (the Mormons) have now, Mr. Kelsey went on to show by the evidence of ancient history (mostly a rambling reference to Moses) and by the law of maternal transmission, that no race of people could be elevated where the position of woman was degraded. Woman was inspirational, and was superior in her sphere to man in his. Zion could never rise in glory and put on her beautiful garments so long as woman was held simply as a convenience. We must, he said, cultivate proper feelings in our own hearts and live up, not merely to the morality of the world "to live and let live," but up to that higher morality proclaimed by Joseph Smith, "to live and help live."

Joseph Silver, a man who, I was told, in the early days of Mormon immigration, started with his family from Fort Laramie without any escort and hauled his hand cart to Salt Lake City, then rose and gave his testimony, which was quite characteristic and sententious. "Some people may call me an apostate," he said; "but it makes no difference to Joseph Silver to-night; for I have realized for weeks past that God is working by brothers Harrison and Godbe. I know it, not because I have had any vision or dream, but because the principles of divine truth as presented to me by them have been so forcibly recommended to my own soul that I have been almost necessitated to believe and realize that God Almighty has been and is still backing up these brethren." John Chislett, who came here thirteen years ago, had meanwhile been for several years a Mormon missionary in England, France, Switzerland and Italy, and who, it was said, had been eminently instrumental in securing converts, testified to the declining spirituality of the present priesthood, and said that for holding such opinions he had been "cut off from the Church some seven years ago." Since then he had taken no active part in any meetings, but had quietly attended to his business, hoping that some time the day star would arise, for he had never doubted that God had an object in leading the Mormons to these mountains as much as in guiding the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower to Massachusetts. The religions of the past, he said, were suited to those ages and to monarchical governments, but in a free country and an enlightened age we needed a system suited to liberal institutions and the advancement of the times. He considered that ten years had been lost by the materialistic tendencies of the Church. He heartily endorsed this new movement, because its principles appealed to his senses as being good and true and just, consistent with the Scriptures and common sense, and because he could see in it something that would break the iron rule of the present priesthood and set the people free. The despotic sway of the "ruling priesthood" is a subject that easily awakens what might be called Mr. Harrison's indignant inspiration. He immediately arose, and, complimenting Mr. Chislett as a faithful former missionary and one of those who had been "squeezed" out of Mormonism, he said, with emphasis, that the ten years had not been wasted; for, during that time, the people had felt so heavily the iron heel of the priesthood, their souls had suffered so much under it until now they were determined "that the accursed thing shall never rise again."

This indignant ebullition created some sensation and called forth hisses from some people in the audience. As stated in the "manifesto," he said, they were resolved that control of the Church would never again be placed in the hands of men. Past experience had been such that after the Church should have arisen out of its degradation this time the lesson which would go down to the ages would be—never, never to trust men. But, however painful the experience had been, we could say, "God has done all things well." His allusion to the priesthood, he said, was not to the men composing it, but to the system, which binds the human soul in chains, makes it look for guidance not to God but to our fellow men; this was what he had called an "accursed thing," and any language in which he could denounce it would not be too strong. Brigham Young had taught the doctrine that if any man ever received a revelation that any of his (Brigham's) measures were wrong, that man obtained it from the devil. Hence hitherto God had not been able to reveal anything to this people, because had He told them that anything the President did was wrong the doctrine of the Church pronounced it evil revelation. But He had given Godbe and himself the light and strength to introduce this correcting innovation. Hence the cry was raised of "apostates" and "the devil." If they presented principles for the elevation of woman and the redemption of humanity, what would the world care if an "apostate" preached them? "I will wear an apostate's brand," he said, "and rejoice in it, if at the same time you will give me the love of God, the blessings of angels, and the thanks of humanity disenthralled." With reference to the revelations that would be read Mr. Harrison explained that they were only short addresses explaining the authority of the mission and the truthfulness of what they had been told during a great many conversations with angelic beings. These revelations did not profess to contain any digest of doctrine. The whole platform of all the principles necessary for a grand religious system had been explained in the form of questions and answers, and these addresses were given merely to show the divine authority and the approval of these angelic beings. The communications were not clothed in the grandiloquent language, the "Alpha and Omega" style in which the early traditions of mankind required the language of Deity to be glorified, but, as we live in a simpler, purer and more natural age, so those beings had spoken in a natural manner, as one man would communicate with another, and the language was pure and simple, divested of all trappings and unnecessary ornament. The first communication that would be read was from Joseph Smith, who was attended by a heavenly host, and it was given in October, 1868, after the principles of the new system had been expounded. Mr. Godbe then rose and read the following:—

REVELATION FROM JOSEPH SMITH.

From our standpoint it appears to us that you are fully sensible of the importance of the work you are called to perform. We know the difficulties you will have to encounter, the obstacles that will be in your way. They will be great and numerous. We know the jealousies that will exist and the slurs that will be thrown out against you; yet we see that in spite of all these you will be triumphant, triumphant!

You are instructed and sent on this mission by one that you once knew (referring to Heber C. Kimball), and he sent to you by others that he never knew (that is, in the flesh), and they by others that they never knew, and so, link after link, until we reach the highest authority, all saying unto you: "Go and redeem Zion; go and feed the people with the rich ripe corn in the kernel instead of the husks with which they have so long been fed." Remember this, reflect upon it, and thousands upon thousands will surround you, and greet you with songs of joy at your entrance to the immortal world for the work you have accomplished for suffering humanity.

The next communication was from the Apostle James. It was the first received from a higher personage than Joseph Smith, and was given to confirm the teachings previously received from Smith and Kimball. The allusion in it to the torture of soul applies, as both Godbe and Harrison have told me, to Mr. Harrison's great anxiety to know what was Truth. Mr. Godbe then read the following

REVELATION FROM THE APOSTLE JAMES.

Far, far away, beyond the clouds, beyond your vision, dwell those who are interested in the great and mighty Church of our Lord.

On this occasion, sent to you by angelic influences and Divine Providence, comes the Apostle James, bringing with him brother John on the left, and brother Peter on the right. This is the first time that I have ever come since I left the earth and spoken directly with mortal man; but the great interest you take in the improvement of the world and the regeneration of mankind has brought us here, because we have seen two souls working for the elevation of humanity.

And you, brother [Harrison], I have seen your soul's torture, I have known the troubles you have borne. You have been at the foot of the cross and have suffered an agony in your Garden of Gethsemane. Dear, dear brother, be comforted; consider that we have come to lead you to the truth, and appointed you to this great work. Do your duty; think twice before you speak once; be patient, be merciful, be prayerful, and all our obstacles shall be removed and the light will come with full effulgence. God bless you both. Amen. Amen.

In explanation of the remark of the Apostle James that this was the first time since his sojourn on earth that he had come and spoken directly with mortal man, Mr. Godbe said they had been given to understand that on a previous occasion, James did come with Peter and John to Joseph Smith, but that he did not speak to Joseph then.

The next communication was also from the Apostle James. Mr. Harrison said that after they had received their commission and were reflecting on the difficulties they would have to encounter in opposing such a powerful organization as the present Mormon system, and fearing lest the opposition they would meet might crush them, James directed their attention to the life of Jesus. The spiritual Zion referred to, he said, is that organization which has existed under the name of the Church of Zion for thousands of years in the celestial world, and a branch of which, or the principles of which, it is now intended to inaugurate on earth. Mr. Harrison read the following:—

SECOND REVELATION FROM THE APOSTLE JAMES.

Jesus of Nazareth passed through the dark valley of Gethsemane. Jesus suffered and shed tears, for He stood alone, and His big heart beat for humanity, and they felt it not, and the love He sent forth was only accepted by a chosen few, and thrown back again into that responsive nature.

The mission of Jesus was to unfold to the world the new truths of Zion; yet He passed from the world like a murderer, like a thief, like one who had committed a terrible crime. For all the love He showered upon humanity His earthly life had to pay the forfeit. Why was this? Because He was far ahead of humanity. No heart beat in unison with His, no heart pulsated with His own; no living being except Mary and Martha came near to the sphere of Jesus; yet how was beloved by and blessed with these. They filled a part of His nature because they came to Him spontaneously. Yet He stood alone in His work. He performed His mission and performed it faithfully, and left to join those members of spiritual Zion who could appreciate His true worth.

He knew in His own soul He would come again. When He said He should come again He felt the inspiration of a truth. He has come again to lift them out of the Slough of Despond and show them the highest truths preached and acted out in Heavenly Zion. He is now acting on human beings to draw them up to Him, that they may live in accord with His teachings given eighteen hundred years ago.

Christ speaks louder to-day to the hearts of humanity, louder than ever before, asking them to receive the truths of Zion—to come to God. Yet the world still battle against Him, the world still crucify Him. But light is soon coming with its full effulgence; the light is shining and will dispel these dark, dark clouds, and the heavens will be open to man.

Pray for this in your inmost beings, that you may get so much of light, so much of truth from divine spheres as will enable you to go on your mission liberating human souls who are in bondage waiting to be freed.

You shall go forth, plough up the ground, plant the seed, and beautiful flowers shall grow upon which the sun of divine light shall shine, whose fragrance shall go out into Zion; and purity shall reign and security shall be felt, and all shall be well with thee, with thine, and with the chosen people of Zion.

With reference to the remark in this second revelation of James that no living being except Mary and Martha came near to the sphere of Jesus, Mr. Harrison called attention to the abiding love those two women had for Him, and to the fact that at one time His disciples had false notions of the true nature of His mission.

The next and last revelation that would be read, said Mr. Harrison, was from Jesus Christ himself. By the expressions "I am the Light, the Truth and the Way," he said they had been given to understand that any and every man who brought light and truth into the world was the light, the truth and the way. The reference, in this revelation, to the likeness of Jesus applies to a profile portrait of our Saviour, taken from one cut in an emerald by command of Tiberius Cæsar, and which was given from the treasury of Constantinople by the Emperor of the Turks to Pope Innocent VIII. for the redemption of his brother, who was then held a captive by the Christians. A copy of this portrait, Mr Harrison said, had attracted his attention in London many years ago, and he had often wondered if the likeness was true. This thought was in his mind, as the engraving lay upon the table, when the voice of Jesus spoke to them; he did not like to ask the question, he said, but the remark about the portrait was made in response to the secret thought of his heart. Mr. Harrison then read the following:—

REVELATION FROM JESUS CHRIST.

"I am the Light, the Truth and the Way." These words, uttered by me nearly 2,000 years ago, live to-day in the hearts of the people.

"I am the Light, and the Truth and the Way." "The man who followeth in my footsteps need not stumble." "I and my Father are one." "My Father sent me." So strange were these truths that were uttered in my earthly existence that they have become distorted and perverted by men.

I came to-night with the light and the love. Last night you saw the light of my countenance. To-night you hear my voice saying to you, "You are the light, you are the truth and you are the way, and the men that walk in your footsteps shall not stumble, but they shall be led to where the waters are flowing peacefully, to a land of milk and honey."

Think well of my sufferings, troubles, trials and perplexities if it should be your lot to be placed in similar circumstances. All I passed through was for my Father who sent Me—my Father that I worshipped—the God of Truth.

As I behold the likeness you have brought here to-night it recalls to my mind the days of Tiberius Cæsar and Pope Innocent, and the man who cut that face in emerald, who was then under inspiration. This likeness is a correct and perfect representation of me as I was in those days.

I am sent to you as a comforter. Your thoughts have gone forth to the angelic world and have been made known to the controlling powers, and thus you hear the thoughts that I give expression to telling you that you are treading in the right path; that your mission is important, and that you will live to see the results of this great work. You will not suffer as I suffered, for you have too many powers, too many influences assisting you. You are not working alone. You are working with a force behind you impelling you to free the children of Zion.

As you go forth think of me; think of me as a man born to bring light and truth into the world, but think of me only as a man performing his mission with singleness of heart and purpose to benefit humanity. And my love shall go with you, and my spirit shall be in you, and the daystar of gladness shall illumine the souls of the children of Zion.

I am called back to my Father's mansion; but I shall send forth forces to assist you in this work—the work of Him who died to save humanity.

After the reading of these revelations, to which the audience listened with attention fast enchained, the meeting was closed in the usual manner. I might here remark that I have had several conversations with both Godbe and Harrison about this new system and these revelations. They told me that during the spring of 1868 each of them felt strong impressions of inspiration, which increased in clearness and force until early in the fall of that year, when they received the first direct communication by voice. They both were sitting together one afternoon conversing on religious matters when, to their intense surprise, the voice of Heber C. Kimball, which both of them knew so well (Kimball died about a year ago), was heard distinctly speaking to them and telling them, in substance, that he had come expressly to fully enlighten their minds on the all-important subjects they had been considering, and to make them instrumental in effecting a reformation in the Church. That people in another world retain their characteristics was clear to both Godbe and Harrison; for by a thousand characteristics, they say, they knew that the voice was Kimball's. Kimball's voice would often say to Harrison, in his characteristic, familiar manner while on earth, "Now, brother Elias, do you understand that? do you understand that? If you don't, don't say you do." And said Harrison, "I knew that another voice was the voice of Jesus; else man knows nothing. The voice was soft, sweet, melodious, measured and dignified, and when He spoke there came into my heart such a precious revelation of His nature as I never shall forget to my dying day." The conversations with angelic beings were continued from the fall of 1868 at regular times, by appointment, until quite recently, and until everything necessary to a complete understanding of this new theological system had been revealed. The principles of the system are to be unfolded as the work goes on. Such are the statements of these men and such are the revelations themselves, all of which must speak for themselves.

A YOUNG MAN HORSEWHIPPED BY TWO LADIES.—During the past few days the neighborhood of Thirteenth and C streets, Washington, has had a racy piece of gossip to discuss. It appears that two young ladies from Philadelphia have been visiting in a family in that neighborhood, and, being handsome and vivacious, they have, during their short visit, become favorites with the gallant young men of that section. It is alleged that one of the young men recently made a remark derogatory to their characters, which he, however, denies, and the ladies determined to call him to an account. On Monday night, the 3d instant, there was a masquerade party in the neighborhood, which was attended by the young women in question, accompanied by a lady friend and the young man, and when the time for unmasking arrived the ladies discovered the alleged slanderer present, and one of them invited him into the back room and threatened to whip him, and the young man vacated the premises in a hurry. On Saturday evening the young man received a message from a gentleman residing on Thirteenth street, to come to his house; and on entering the hall the gentleman of the house locked the door, and the cousin of the Philadelphia girls asked, "What do you mean, Mr. ——, by talking about us?" to which he replied that he had not talked of them. Before he could add another word one with a horsewhip and the other with a cowhide attacked him, warming him up considerably, he, in the meantime, exclaiming, "Please don't, ladies." After punishing him to their satisfaction the door was opened and he made a rapid exit. The young man, it is said, having recovered sufficiently to be out again, is about taking the advice of older heads, and some of his friends say that there is to be another act in the drama.

ANOTHER KEROSENE HORROR.

A Woman Burned to Death, Her Two Children and Her Brother Seriously Injured.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 11.]

A new burning fluid has recently come into vogue, and is sold extensively under the name of "gasoline," an extract of petroleum, which is advertised as non-explosive. It is more easily ignited than the ordinary kerosene, which requires to be heated to a temperature of at least one hundred and ten degrees before it will burn. Gasoline will burn readily at freezing point. The new fluid has acquired some degree of popularity and has been rapidly coming into use in families, under the belief that it was non-explosive. Recent experience has demonstrated that this quality is a fictitious one, and the Health Department have had their attention called to it from several disasters of an alarming nature, which have lately occurred. In the case of the explosion on West Randolph street, reported in the *Tribune* of yesterday, it was shown that the fluid ignited from the flame of a lamp which stood at a distance of eighteen inches from the can. The "non-explosive" material exploded on that occasion with such force as to blow the front windows of the house to pieces and knock down two men on the street who were passing at a distance of sixty feet from the spot.

Another calamity, more appalling in its results than the accident on Randolph street, occurred yesterday morning in the dwelling house of Mr. B. F. Lanterman, No. 181 South Honey street. Like the other, it may be attributed to a careless use of the burning fluid; but where accidents so fearful are occurring constantly, in spite of the utmost precautions, it may be questioned whether the sale of such a dangerous material is permissible.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Lanterman was making preparations to iron some clothes in a small room off the kitchen, where she kept a gasoline stove. This article she had found very useful and a great saving of labor, especially in heating irons. Her husband some time ago had persuaded her to adopt it, which she did with considerable hesitation, but after a while she came to approve of it, and was always very cautious in working with it. The gasoline is poured into a reservoir which is placed several feet above the iron plate, and connects by means of a tube, through which the fluid passes to be ignited and heat up the surface. Mr. Lanterman, who is a manufacturer of planing knives, had gone to his work, and his wife had placed her infant, eleven months old, in a high chair in the middle of the kitchen, where she could watch it while doing her ironing. Clara, a little girl of six years, was playing in the kitchen. The mother appears to have taken the two quart can containing the gasoline, from which she was to fill up the reservoir and set it upon the stove near the flame, the stove having already been lighted and the iron put on to heat. Before filling the reservoir she went into the kitchen to fetch a chair, leaving the can upon the stove, when the gasoline took fire. Mrs. Lanterman immediately rushed back and seized the can, while it was blazing and ran distractedly into the kitchen. Her dress caught fire and the can fell from her grasp upon the floor, scattering its contents all around and creating a gas which nearly suffocated her. She opened the door and fled into the yard, the flames by this time having completely enveloped her person. Her piteous cries for help soon attracted the attention of the neighbors and a number of workmen employed at an adjoining house were speedily on the spot. Lucius Lanterman, the brother of the lady's husband, who occupies the upper part of the house, was the first to render his assistance. He heard first a noise from the basement like the rushing of wind, followed by a loud explosion. Then the screams of the woman and children brought him down stairs. In a moment he sprang to the infant in the chair, which was already wrapped in flames, and carried it out to the yard. Then he endeavored to extinguish the flames around Mrs. Lanterman, by seizing the wet clothes which were hanging on the lines and wrapping them around her body. She was, however, burned in a fearful manner from head to foot, and, as it proved, was beyond human aid. By this time the house had caught fire, and the flames were quickly spreading over the kitchen floor and to the walls. The clothes of the little girl, Clara, had also taken fire. Mr. Lanterman, leaving his sister-in-law in the hands of some neighbors, proceeded to arrest the progress of the conflagration, which he succeeded in doing by great effort, and at the expense of severe personal injury. His two hands were so badly burned that he will be disabled for some time.

Mrs. Lanterman was carried to her room and laid upon the bed. She was still conscious, but the spectacle presented was indeed a frightful one. All her clothing was burned off. Her hair, her face and every portion of her body was literally burned as black as a cinder, and the suffering she endured may be more easily imagined than told. Dr. Knox was at once called and some opiates were administered, which to some extent alleviated her pain. The infant was burned severely in the face and hands, and from the first better hope was entertained of its recovery. Clara was also burned in the hands and eyes, but her injuries were not considered to be dangerous.

Mrs. Lanterman was able to speak for several hours after the occurrence, and she told those who stood by her bedside nearly all the circumstances which have been related above. Her only thought, she said, when she seized the can was to save her family. She tried with all her might to extinguish the flames before opening the door, but was at last overpowered, and nearly suffocated by the gas which was generated from the blazing fluid. She lived till a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon, when death released her from her awful sufferings.

Her husband did not hear of the occurrence till it was all over. His wife was thirty-seven years of age and was the mother of four children. He is the owner of the house in which he lives, a two story frame dwelling, which appears to have been but recently built. He seemed completely overwhelmed by the calamity which had overtaken his family. He stated that his wife had used the gasoline stove for some time. She was generally very cautious in using it, and although she had been averse to its introduction into the house at first, she had gradually come to like it. He said he had never entertained any fears about the fluid, and was less uneasy on the subject than he had ever been about kerosene. He had encouraged her to use it, as it was a great saving of labor to her in cooking or ironing, and enabled her to look after her family while she was preparing meals for them.

The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased this forenoon.

MILITARY CHIT CHAT.

Will the Fire Department be incorporated as a brigade in the First division is just now a question which is sorely troubling the militia folks. The statement has been made several times that General Shaler intended to have this ridiculous innovation made a success before the present dull season is at an end. It may be that the statements concerning the thing have no foundation in truth, and, as General Shaler has not seen fit to make an official denial of what has already been said and published about the matter, his silence must be taken as an endorsement of the rumors. The majority of the officers of the division are very indignant about the proposed arrangement, and contend that Shaler would do a great deal better were he to pay a little more attention than he does to the welfare of the First division as it is.

Major Mcday, of the Seventh, has resigned, and refuses to accede to the request of his brother officers to reconsider his resignation. They called on him in a body at his residence the other evening and used all their eloquence to shake him in his determination, but he stood fast, opened wide his parlor doors and ushered them into a banquet hall that looked in nowise deserted. There were all the delicacies of the season; but Allison spoke out and declared the Major could not soften their hearts in that way in favor of endorsing his resignation. The Major said he could not help that; but he could help them to champagne, which he did. It may be said that the Major is very popular in the regiment, and has won the regard of every officer and private in it for his uniform courtesy as a gentleman and his good qualities as a thorough soldier. None of the commandants desire promotion at the expense of his retirement, and if he will yet reconsider his resignation the Board of Officers will be a happy family indeed.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh met at Delmonico's last Monday evening, Colonel Marshall Lefferts presided. Sixty-seven new members were elected. A motion to adopt a uniform was voted down, and a motion to make the second Thursday in June of each year the annual day of the "blowout" somewhere out of town was adopted. The reunion of the veterans was a very pleasant affair, and terminated amid the clinking of wine glasses and the singing of patriotic songs.

What's the matter with the Thirty-seventh regiment? It is said that there is to be a grand exodus of members from its ranks on account of the late election, by which Major Freeborn was chosen colonel. How true this may be is a question which may be answered satisfactorily in a week or so. There is something wrong about the Board of Officers of this regiment, some people contend, which is not as it should be. This fact, at any rate, is patent, that if the officers paid more attention to bringing the regiment up to a first class standard (for its material is of the very best) than they do to idle bickerings, they would be doing the militia good service.

The Adjutant General advises the furnishing to the National Guard of breech-loaders. Will the Legislature see to it that the good-for-nothing muskets now in use are sold and the Adjutant General's advice adopted?

King Victor Emanuel has just presented to the picture gallery of Turin a miniature painting on silk, by Giulio Clovio, representing the Holy Shroud supported by angels, beneath is the body of Christ in the sepulchre, and the whole is ornamented in the style for which Clovio is celebrated. The city of Turin, as is generally known, already possesses one of the folds of the relic itself, and which is religiously preserved in the chapel of the Santo Sudario at the Duomo.

CHILE.

Political Matters—Favorable Progress of Internal Improvements—Destructive Fires.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 10, 1869.

The popular action attending the electoral reforms continues in undiminished force. Several unfortunate occurrences that are calculated to lessen the good feeling now existing between the opposing parties have taken place, and it is greatly feared that trouble may ensue before the campaign is terminated. An article in the law recently enacted on the electoral census prescribes that the justices of the peace shall have power to enforce, summarily, any verdicts of fines or imprisonment in times when danger is anticipated such a measure appears to be well founded, but, at the same time, in no period could such an authorization be more abused than in the present, since an officer sympathizing with one party would have it in his power to seriously embarrass the working and reduce the force of the other. In short, the strictest impartiality would have to be exercised, and this virtue is considered as rare in Chile. Consequently the adherents of the government party in Cauquenes, a little town known as the Chilean Saratoga, accused the justice of the peace in that place of being a vehement partisan of the opposition, and deeming that his presence in office would be dangerous during the elections petitioned the government for his removal until after that period. The government very properly refused to take any steps on such an intangible charge, and the people, enraged and excited, dragged the justice to the residence of the intendente or mayor of the town, clamoring for his imprisonment or dismissal. This officer of the government, oblivious of the measures adopted by the administration, immediately proceeded to institute a species of civil suit against the justice on the extraordinary charge of his possible future partiality. The greatest excitement followed this step. The inhabitants of Santiago protested against the proceedings of the government officers, the Supreme Court demanded why the Executive had thus illegally transgressed its power, and in Congress motions were introduced severely censuring the administration for retaining the intendente in office. The struggle was such that the Cabinet was on the point of resigning, when the intendente himself cut the Gordian knot by leaving his post. The trouble disappeared, for the government, sensible of the volcano on which it rested, totally disclaimed all interference in the matter, and offered to observe hereafter the strictest neutrality. Still, the affair is considered as highly injurious to the administration, and may yet be productive of serious ulterior results. This election of 1870 will be the most important that has taken place in Chile for many years, from the fact that it is to be conducted on genuine republican principles, and hence every incident connected with its progress must be interesting to those who watch the march of these republics. In this instance the government has for the time being given the people a proof that constitutional guarantees will be rigidly regarded, by taking sides with the opposition against a firm supporter of its own ideas. The work of qualifying electors and deciding the right of franchise has been in part terminated. The revising committees are now actively at work, and their decisions are to be regarded as final. These committees have the power of inscribing the names of such voters as may have been rejected without legal cause, and of erasing from the register such as may have been illegally accepted. Of course an innumerable quantity of claims and disputes will arise, but the time intervening before the elections is considered sufficient to enable the affair to be definitively and satisfactorily settled.

These unpleasant political occurrences have not entirely diverted the attention of the government from the important subject of the construction of public works throughout the republic. A decree has been made public asking proposals for a line of railway from the station of Llaillai, on the Central Railroad, and the town of San Felipe, about thirty miles distant from the first named place. San Felipe is the capital of the rich agricultural district of Aconcagua, and through it passes a great portion of the traffic between Chile and the transandine country. The port of Huasco has long been noted for its exports, principally consisting of copper ore, wines and the celebrated raisins bearing its name. A railroad is now projected from this port to the city of Vallenar, an important place in the interior, distant about fifteen miles. This undertaking will be accomplished by private enterprise, the stock being now almost entirely subscribed, and will, it is thought, prove a paying speculation. Throughout the entire country great attention is being given to the opening and repairing of the public highways, and these works are being attended to with greater zeal by the government from the decided effect they are expected to produce in its favor in the political struggle.

Congress has under especial consideration two proposals that will, if conceded, result to the great advantage of the republic. One of these is the establishment of a line of steam tugs through the Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of enabling sailing vessels to avoid the tedious and dangerous passage around Cape Horn; and, from the advancement of the Chilean penal colony in the Straits, the line would be of great importance in aiding the ideas of the government. The other proposal relative to a telegraph line between Valparaiso and Panama has already been alluded to in my former correspondence; and while it meets with the decided support of merchants in Chile it is considered as of doubtful pecuniary success, unless heavy subventions could be procured from the governments of the countries through which the line would pass. We learn that a company has been established in London for the purpose of carrying out this plan, but we are uninformed as to the details upon which the organization is based. On the principle that facilities for travel and communication increase both, we are in hopes that this line of telegraph may yet prove to be a success.

Another of those destructive fires for which Valparaiso is so famous occurred on the morning of the 24th ultimo. The beautiful quarter of the town comprised in the district of Victoria square, Victoria street and Chacabuco street suffered severely, and only owing to the indefatigable efforts of the volunteer firemen were the flames subdued. The loss is estimated at about 200,000 hard dollars, nearly all insured, and, as usual the native companies bear almost all the burden. The high winds generally prevailing here and the inflammable character of the greater part of the houses explain the frequency and damaging effects of these conflagrations.

The growing colony of Magellanes, in the Straits, of which an account was given in my last correspondence, seems destined to figure in the future. Gold deposits of great extent and value have been discovered in the vicinity of the settlements, and all of the convicts not employed at compulsory work flocked to the new California. Although the colony is situated in one of the most bleak and barren sports imaginable, it is almost certain that within a short time these gold discoveries will attract a large portion of the idle population of this city. Some other very destructive fires have occurred in Santiago. On the night of the 5th instant, memorable as the anniversary of the burning of the society's church in 1863, the valuable buildings known as the English Hotel, and from thence to the Archbishop's Council House, were destroyed, the loss amounting to over $300,000. On the morning of the 7th the American bark Hist, lying in the Bay of Valparaiso, was also consumed by fire. She had arrived with a cargo of coal from Lota, but at the time of her loss had discharged.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The first edition of "Esther," by Racine, published in Paris in 1687, was recently sold at Ghent, Belgium, for $210.

The following interesting objects were found at Pompeii during the recent visit of the Prince of Prussia and the Prince of Hesse:—A cylindrical vase in lead of large size; another in bronze with a band round the neck; three smaller ones in bronze, a door lock, an iron spade, and an amphora in baked earth.

A necropolis has been discovered near Bologna, Italy, which seems to have received, during many years, the mortal remains of the inhabitants of the ancient Bononia, under the Roman domination. This burial ground lies on the south side of the Emilian road and is not less than a hundred metres in extent. Bones, ashes, urns, lamps, lachrymatories and medals are continually being found there.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has received a paper from M. F. Lenormand on the relative antiquity of the ass and horse as resulting from Egyptian monuments. In speaking of those which belong to the historical period extending to the sixth dynasty inclusively, and the culminating point of which must be supposed to correspond to four thousand years before the Christian era, Mr. Owen says that it may be inferred from the total absence of any solipedes (the ass or horse) in the numerous and very carefully executed representations of family life and domestic animals, that the immigration of the founders of Egyptian civilization, supposing them to have come from a country where solipedes existed, must have taken place before these quadrupeds were reduced to a state of domestication. M. Lenormand admits the correctness of this opinion so far as the horse alone is concerned; but as to the ass, he finds it represented on the very oldest monuments of Egypt. Its form occurs frequently in the tombs of the old empire, at Gizeh, Sakkarah and Abousir. There is a highly curious bas-relief on the tomb of Ti (fifth dynasty), on which we see a drove of asses, a plaster cast of this having been sent over by M. Mariette to the Universal Exhibition of 1867. From the beginning of the fourth dynasty the ass was an animal as frequent in Egypt as it is now. In the inscription of the tomb of Shafra Ankh, at Gizeh, published by M. Lepsius, a herd of 760 asses is mentioned as having been reared on the estates of the deceased, who was a high functionary at the Court of the founder of the second pyramid of Gizeh (fourth dynasty). In other still unpublished tombs, discovered by M. Mariette, M. Lenormand himself has remarked inscriptions in which landed proprietors boast of possessing thousands of asses. Hence he concludes that Mr. Owen's views must be correct on this point.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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BUSINESS IN BARRELS.

Uses and Abuses of the Traffic in Second Hand Barrels.

A "Staving" Trade in Dirt—Aroma of Antique Eggs, Decayed Fruits and Vegetables and Animate Bedbugs, Cockroaches and Inanimate Rats and Mice Infused Into Flour and Sugar—Ship Fever, Smallpox, Cholera and Other Diseases Germinated by this Traffic—Legislative Remedies Invoked.

There is a large business in barrels in this city. Monster vehicles bearing as burdens miniature mountains of barrels are constantly to be seen in our public thoroughfares. If not half our population know how the other half lives it is safe to say that not one in a thousand knows where these barrels come from, and is likewise profoundly ignorant as to their destination and use.

Thereby hangs a tale.

If we do not succeed in what is written below on the subject of barrels to

A tale unfold whose slightest word
Would harrow up thy blood, make thy two eyes,
Like stars, start from their spheres, and each particular hair
To stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine,

we shall at least throw some important as well as startling light upon the topic.

WHO BUY THE BARRELS.

With all the uses for barrels in our city of over a million population there are but few coopers. The bulk of the business in fact is monopolized by some half dozen persons, and these do very little in the way of making new barrels. In the daily and uninterruptible process of supplying the multitudinous wants of our large and growing population most of the required supply is brought here, which at once are made available to meet the continuous demand.

"It don't pay to make new barrels," said a cooper whom we were "interviewing" in the matter.

"How so?" asked our reporter.

"Old barrels don't cost so much, and pay better."

Here is the subject in a nutshell and explained in the most explicit and pointed terms. Economy is the basis—or to paraphrase the word in accordance with the prevailing spirit and genius of the times—that fundamental principle of modern business management looking in every kind of venture to the largest possible profits. Buying up old barrels is therefore an old as well as a steady and large and lucrative business.

WHERE THE BARRELS COME FROM.

The sources from which barrels are obtained are as varied as they are almost illimitable. Every quarter of the city is ransacked in their collection. They come from the palatial residences of our princely merchants, from the cellars and attics of tenement houses, from the public markets, from stores, from ships, from asylums and public institutions, from boarding houses, from hotels, restaurants, bakers and, in fact, from every sort of nook in every sort of place in the city. And these barrel buyers extend their inquisitorial researches and purchases beyond our metropolitan boundaries. They go over into New Jersey, and push their way into all the towns bordering our railroad lines on the Hudson river and in Connecticut and on Long Island. There is a clean sweep of the country all about the city. Few as the buyers are, there is lively competition among them. They have made their contracts in advance to furnish flour and sugar dealers with barrels, and they move heaven and earth to make their contracts paying ones.

PRIOR USES OF THE BARRELS.

We are now reaching the great and important point of our narration—the pendant tale to which we referred in our opening paragraph, and which, though pointing a moral, does not present any features usually adorning tales. This point has to do with the prior uses of the barrels purchased in the manner revealed above, and will be best eliminated in giving a portion of our conversation with a cooper largely engaged in these purchases.

"What are the previous uses of these barrels?" we inquired.

"You ask too much," he replied. "They are used for everything. We never inquire about that. We only look to see how sound they are and whether they can be revamped into good barrels."

"Many have been packed with eggs and apples and other stuff, and the rotten débris adheres to the bottom, does it not?"

"Most decidedly."

"The stench from this decaying matter is very apparent?"

"Sickening, sometimes."

"Is not the timber of the barrels of such soft nature that it will absorb this effluvium?"

"That of many of them certainly is."

"Do not some of the barrels come from ships where there have been yellow fever, ship fever, cholera and other contagious diseases?"

"Unquestionably so."

"Are not some collected from prisons, almshouses, asylums, hospitals and penitentiaries?"

"Of course; a large number of them."

"Do you not often find in them bugs, cockroaches and other vermin?"

"Plenty of them."

"And a burrow for rats and mice?"

"Yes; dead old rats and mice, and young live ones are found in abundance."

"Is there much trouble taken to clean them?"

"We give them a good shaking and brushing out, that's about all."

"You make them look fresh outside?"

"As fresh as possible."

"And these barrels go to the flour dealers?"

"Some of them. Some of our millers will only use new barrels; but they are only few. As a general thing the worse class barrels are used for potatoes and other vegetables, and for glassware and such like goods."

"Do you ever buy ash barrels?"

"Certainly."

"And they go into the general lot?"

"Certainly."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

We will not pursue our interviewing. As we have said, this is a large business. For the barrels thus bought are paid from twenty-five to thirty-three cents apiece. New barrels cost seventy cents. It is easy to see where the moral and profit come in. A little shaking, as stated, a new hoop or two, possibly a new head, and at least shaving off the old bands and the barrel becomes, if not as good as available as a new one. Many rub flour inside to cover the dirt. It is easy to divine the aroma infused into flour and sugar packed into these old second hand and filthy barrels. It is easy further to see that by this nefarious practice the public health is largely jeopardized. The only course to be taken is to get a law passed by the Legislature prohibiting such uses of old barrels. A petition to this effect is already in circulation, and it is to be hoped that the subject will receive at the hands of our State legislators the attention it deserves.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CATHEDRAL AND THE FENIAN FUNDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your article in to-day's issue, headed "The Cathedral in Fifth Avenue," occurs the passage:—"Moreover, the Fenian treasury has been discovered to be such a broken cistern—in fact, such a sieve—that nobody can tell what becomes of the sums lavishly poured into it." Perhaps you will allow me to enlighten some of my countrymen through your columns and tell them how some of their money goes. Let them ask themselves how much their unfortunate country is benefited by the outlay:—Item 1, the C. E., only $2,000; item 2, the Secretary and great grand high, the Lord knows what, $1,560; item 3, the financial secretary, $1,300; item 4, the "poor clerk," $750 per annum. So, in salaries alone, we have the handsome sum of $6,640. Add to this, gas, stationery, rent, travelling and other expenses, and the amount falls very little if at all, short of $10,000 per annum. If the receipts exceed this sum, and I believe they do not, how much of the surplus goes to Ireland? Not one cent. Thus it is that the weekly contributions, religiously kept by many an honest Irishman out of his poor wages, thinking it goes to "help the boys at home," is devoured—devoured by salaries to men who were never, with one exception, Fenians until they received a consideration for their conversion. This statement applies only to the "Savage wing." Irishmen, think on this. Yours, AN I. R. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

214 WEST 54TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Broadway.—A competent woman as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

305 EAST 52D ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands the different branches thoroughly; best city references can be given.

501 8TH AV.—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, or to do general housework in a small family.

Chambermaids, &c.

10 PRINCE ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND ELIZAbeth sts., second floor, rear.—A young girl to do chamberwork in a private family or boarding house; willing to assist at waiting. Call for two days.

28 SUFFOLK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and fine washer; is a first rate fluter; best city reference.

133 7TH AV., CORNER OF 16TH ST.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and assist with washing or do plain sewing; best reference.

245 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

17 EAST 17TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY, UNDERSTANDing the dressmaking and lingerie trades, wishes to go out by the day; she has good references. Address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 13TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $5, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

233 SPRING ST.—A DRESSMAKER, HAVING A machine of her own, wishes a few more customers; will work either by the day or week. Address Mrs. F.

242 8TH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE dressmaker, by day or month; would take family sewing home; reference given.

337 EAST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine wishes a few more engagements by the day, week or month. Call or address SEAMSTRESS.

367 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day to do plain sewing; can furnish her own sewing machine if required.

417 9TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—AS first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to engage by the day or week; best reference given. Call for Miss ACKLEY.

646 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the day. Call on address Miss M. KELLY for two days.

1,054 2D AV., NEAR 62D ST., FIRST FLOOR, OVER store.—A respectable person wishes the work of families requiring ladies' and children's undergarments made, quilting and tucking. Call on or address Mrs. BACKETT.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT BY the day in first class families, or would make a wedding outfit; best reference from first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, station R, 6th av.

General Housework, &c.

112 7TH AV., CORNER OF 18TH ST., OVER THE tea store.—A respectable Protestant girl to do housework in a small private family.

117 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE FRONT BASEMENT.—AN American woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days.

123 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable English girl to do general housework in a small American family who keeps one servant; city preferred.

240 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—BY A REspectable woman to do housework or down stairs work; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; good references.

409 EAST 12TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT. A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl to do general housework, city or country; is a good baker of bread and biscuit and a good washer and ironer; can give reference.

515 EAST 5TH ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A private family, to do general housework or take care of children; either city or country. Good reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

2 WASHINGTON PLACE, CORNER BROADWAY, room 15.—A young lady as housekeeper; genteel appearance and pleasing manners; a comfortable home required.

113 8TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment, education and superior ability, as housekeeper or to travel with a widower's family, as companion; none but first class parties need answer. Call on Miss CLARA.

121 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND fully qualified to act, as matron or housekeeper in a family, school or institution, having a practical experience and able to give references from many of the most respectable persons in the city. Address Mrs. H. H.

468 2D AV.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; NONE but good and respectable persons need apply.

769 BROADWAY, ROOM 26.—A FOREIGN LADY as housekeeper in a widower's family. Call for two days.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE DEsires a position as housekeeper in a first class family. Address A. C., Herald office.

A LADY WISHES THE CHARGE OF HOUSEHOLD affairs; no objection to children; will instruct them if desired; is not particular about remaining in the city; only parties of standing need apply. Address Miss M. CARR, station G.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A hotel or to take the entire charge of a family, by an intelligent middle aged widow; economical, experienced in domestic affairs, a good accountant and fully recommended as to capability and character. Address FIDELITY, Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

14 EAST ST., NEAR GRAND ST. FERRY.—AS WET nurse.

19 MARION ST., IN THE REAR.—AS NURSE AND TO assist in chamberwork; best reference from her late employers. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock.

57 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as nurse; is willing to do chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's.

112½ BLEECKER ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE, DISengaged; no objection to taking care of an invalid; good home more an object than high wages.

120 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS WET nurse, by a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call at the office of Dr. Grindle.

135 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—ENGlish monthly nurse about to be disengaged. Apply or one week at her present employer's.

326 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED AND trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress; has filled that capacity 15 years; is a good family sewer; has good city reference. Call or address.

427 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; is perfectly healthy; last employer can be seen. Call or address for three days.

815 EAST 5TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Can be seen until suited.

1,256 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D ST.—A YOUNG girl as nurse, to take care of children; best reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY YOUNG woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; respectable reference. Call at Mrs. Walker's, corner of East 66th st. and 1st av.

Laundresses, &c.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing at her own house; family washing done cheap; best city reference. Call for two days.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to work out by the day, is a good washer and ironer; will do any kind of work; good city reference.

126 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENglish woman to take in family washing at her own house, or would go out by the day or week.

203 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as laundress; can flute and polish in the neatest style; best city reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

311 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs., top floor, back room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do French fluting.

420 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG woman to go out washing by the day in private families.

Miscellaneous.

48 BLEECKER ST.—WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECtive Union.—A young lady whose time is partially occupied would like to teach young children or sew in a family as an equivalent for board.

65 AVENUE A, SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG LADY of excellent German family and education wishes a place as governess in a respectable family. Address Miss LOEW.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, IN A FIRST class confectionery or bakery; has a practical knowledge of both; speaks German and French; unexceptionable references furnished. Address ADVERTISER.

419 HUDSON ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a small family. Good city reference from her last place.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION IN A CONfectionery store or as cashier; three years' reference from last employer. Address CASHIER, box 160 Herald office.

A LADY, AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches; also Drawing, Painting, German and French; terms moderate; reference given. Address A. C., box 112 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY desires a situation as governess, or in any other capacity, in consideration for a good home; can furnish first class references. Address Miss FREDERICA TYNG, Jersey City Post office.

A LADY WISHES TO TREAT WITH SOME PARTY going to California who would pay her passage, she being willing to act in the capacity of a companion or nurse; if agreeable will remain with same, as she wishes a home. Address C. K. H., station G.

A LADY AS VISITING GOVERNESS REQUIRED—For a family in the city. Apply at Ladies' Situation Office, 712 Broadway. All ladies seeking engagements should call.

A THOROUGH GERMAN TEACHER, A LADY WHO understands English as well as German, desires a situation to teach German in a school, either in New York or Brooklyn. Address E. J. L., 18 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

A YOUNG LADY WHO, WISHING TO DEVOTE HERself to some kind of copying and translating, would like to enter into a permanent arrangement and have something to do every day at home. For more information address ROSA, box 214 Herald office.

ADDRESSES WRITTEN TO ORDER.—A LITERARY young lady has furnished four lengthy original addresses, delivered and used in no dishonorable manner by others; for special occasions preferred; references, her own book, just published. For reference, address box 79, station D, Bible House, New York.

GERMAN THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY A COMPETENT lady teacher, at her residence; classes or private lessons in the evening. Address E. J. L., 18 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

TWO LADIES HAVING SPARE TIME DESIRE some home employment, copying, fancy or light work of any description. Address W. R. B., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS companion, or would assist with the care of children and make herself useful about a house; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address S. S. C., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FEW GOOD OPERATORS WANTED FOR WEED'S or Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at 243 9th av., second house below 26th st.

A NEAT, TIDY, GENTEEL GIRL, 14 TO 18 YEARS old, to take care of a boy of 7 and make herself generally useful; must be well bred and well spoken and a good plain sewer. Apply at 27 St. Mark's place, on Saturday, the 15th inst., from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

COPYISTS WANTED—TO WRITE IN OFFICE; PLAIN and rapid. Address, with specimen, salary required and references, A. B. COPY, Herald office.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS HANDS only; none else need apply at 108 East 27th st. Mrs. WEBSTER.

ONE OR TWO INTELLIGENT GIRLS 10 OR 12 YEARS old, may find a pleasant country home by sending address and particulars to T. H., Herald office.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 105 East 14th st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL WHO CAN TALK Spanish to take care of children. 209 East 18th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE: MUST HAVE ABUNDance of milk, not over 60 days old, and the best city references. Apply at 215 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cook, wash and iron in a small family; must bring good references. Apply at 219 West 48th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding house. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at 117 East 15th st. Good references required.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; MUST BE ALSO a good washer and ironer. Call at 60 West 35th st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A LADY, AS HOUSEKEEPER AND PARTner in a good paying business; a small amount of money down; a widow lady preferred. Address R. B., Herald office.

WANTED—AT 141 AV. D, A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, to assist in cooking in a restaurant. Apply for two days, Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A MEAT AND VEGETABLE COOK; must be a steady woman. Also a young girl to help at housework. Apply at 42 Clinton place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL TO wash, iron and to do up stairs work. Apply at 78 Thames st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, ONE WHO WILL take charge of the basement floor; Protestant, American, German or English. Apply Saturday and Monday at 57 7th st.

WANTED—AN IRISH CATHOLIC GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; must have good recommendations as to character and competence. Apply at 345 West 56th st., near 8th av., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; must give city reference as to character and capacity, and be a good baker of bread and family cook. Call at 67 West 51st st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS CLERK IN AN UP town ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing store. Address, stating salary expected, H. H., Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHing and ironing; references required. Apply at 135 East 56th st., corner of Lexington av., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A SMALL FAMily, a respectable American girl to tend child and do general chamberwork. Apply at 23 Broad st., room 16, between 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS FOREWOMEN, ONE for cloaks and one for dresses; ladies of taste and experience who thoroughly understand cutting and fitting for the best city trade; none others need apply. O'SULLIVAN & GREIG, 711 Broadway, corner 8th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

63 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE STEADY man who speaks French, German and Italian as fluently as English, as waiter in a hotel. Address G. B.

79 GREENE ST.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, LATELY arrived, as waiter in a private family; has good references. Apply to P. PAUL.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter or groom; speaks English; the best city reference. Address FRENCHMAN, box 221 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS COLORED WAITER WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or boarding house; the best of city references. Address J. T. J., 31 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man; has good city reference. Address WAITER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF 13, A SITUAtion in a lawyer's office or a wholesale house; resides with his parents. Address F. W. CARA, 142 East 32d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A CLERK WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S FURnishing store; must understand the business and have good reference. Address FURNISHING, Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL double entry bookkeeper and correspondent is open to an engagement with a good house; best reference and testimonials; a position in a good house the prime object. Address ACCOUNTANT, station G.

A GENT, HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM HIS OLD firm, is open for an engagement with a clothing or cloth house, or would open and take charge of a retail business; is a good buyer, manufacturer and salesman; would accept a situation as superintendent of any manufacturing business or act as executive in any large firm; best of references furnished; salary moderate. Address HUGH, care Carhart, Whitford & Co., New York city.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED TEA AND grocery clerk wanted. Only those with unexceptionable references need address T. SCHENER, 874 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DRUG CLERK WANTS A SITUATION; HAS LONG experience and lately from Ireland. Address MEDICUS, Herald office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN THE FANCY GOODS and notions trade, with experience. Address box 143 Herald office.

MUSIC CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A good general knowledge of the music business. Apply at DITSON'S, 711 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE ACQUAINTED WITH THE retail book and stationery trade. Address, stating salary expected, box 2,756 New York Post office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man who desires to learn the business. State terms and address NOVICE, Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SALESMAN AND WINDOW dresser, for gent's furnishing department, at 350 Bowery.

WANTED—A CLERK, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in a lawyer's office. Address box 3,210 Post office, stating particulars.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WRITERS, TO ASSIST AT an entry desk; must be quick and correct at figures; salary moderate. Address, with reference, J. J. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE DURING THE evening for a few weeks, assisting a bookkeeper. Address, stating compensation expected, MCK., box 4,177 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT SALESMAN, in a retail business; must understand taking shirt measures and come well recommended. Address SHIRT SALESMAN, Herald office, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWelry house, a competent bookkeeper who can bring good references as to character and ability. Address, with name and references, MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR general clerk in any business; quick and correct at figures and a thorough business man; can produce best city references. Address J. P., box 3,632 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS clerk or bookkeeper; is a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and well acquainted with the grain business; has excellent reference. Address S. V., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bookkeeper, assistant or clerk, or in any capacity where a young man of good habits, and who would pay strict attention to business, can be made useful; can furnish the best reference from present employer. Address E. H. H., box 1,780 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, IN any capacity; is a first class accountant and bookkeeper, but is willing to take any kind of a situation; would drive a milk route or take charge of a gang of laborers; has first class references. Please address W. S., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. Ambrosial Cream for Shaving. Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the Hair. Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN THIRTEEN years.—Benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set $10; gold sets bought; plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, Two blocks from Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTH.—HOUSEkeepers requiring the above should call at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

CLOTHING.

AT AUCTION PRICES—A LARGE LOT OF MILITARY Coats and Pants and other clothing, clearing out at 477 Pearl street, between City Hall place and Chatham street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKED STEAMER GRECIAN.—Notice.—The Hull of the British steamship Grecian, together with her Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tackle and Apparel, &c., as she lies, will be sold at public auction, in the city of New York, on Monday next, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., by BURDETT, DENNIS & CO., auctioneers, at their store, No. 113 Pearl street. The steamer lies stranded at Jones Inlet, Long Island. Purchaser to take her as she there lies. Privilege to salve the cargo then in her, including reasonable facilities therefor reserved by the sellers. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Bowling Green.

AUCTION.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPers. Large sale of over $20,000 worth and over 500 lots by catalogue, elegant city made Household Furniture, magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, fine Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks beautiful Parlor Suits, Cabinet bois de rose, THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Jan. 15, at the elegant residence 13 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue (near Fifth avenue), commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, and resumed again THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all this elegant Furniture to the highest bidder, without reserve, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; six elegant Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with the richest description satin brocatel, reps and plush; Turkish Easy Chairs, French Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, large Pier and Mantel Mirror, brocatel and lace Curtains, Library Desk, Bookcase; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Rockers, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, rich cut Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery; all the Furniture of the servants' apartment. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place cars. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION.—AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF Handsome and Genteel Household Furniture, property of a family going South. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell this Saturday morning, January 15, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the magnificent Household Furniture at residence 72 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. All this elegant Furniture will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. The sale consists of magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; five elegant Parlor Suits, covered with green and gold and crimson and gold satin brocatel, striped and plain reps; Centre Tables, Etageres, Pier and Oval Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Bronzes, Clock, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION. $20,000 worth Household Furniture. 500 lots by catalogue. J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer. Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Chandeliers, Drawing Room Suits, Silverware, Mirrors. Public auction, on this day (Saturday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing 10½ o'clock. The richest assortment Household Furniture offered at auction this season. Drawing Room Suits, covered crimson gold, blue gold, brocatel; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres; Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Paintings by eminent artists, artistic Bronze Statuary, Clock, Vases, Ornaments, Mirrors, brocatel Lace Curtains; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Canterbury, Stool, Cover; Washstand; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureau, Bedstead; Wardrobe; Commode, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses; Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Buffet, China Ware, Cutlery, Linen, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers; Dinner, Tea Services; Sofas, Chairs; Lounges, covered reps; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Second hand and New Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, &c. This day, at 11 o'clock, at 108 Liberty street, oak and black walnut Extension Tables and Dining Chairs, Chamber and Parlor Suits, Beds and Bedding, Stair Carpets and Mirrors, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Bookcases, Buffets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Desks, Crockery and Glassware, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. THIS (Saturday) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE. By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Elegant Household Furniture, on Tuesday, January 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 54 West Eleventh street. Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION—LARGE SALE THIS AFTERNOON, COMmencing at 2 o'clock.—All the Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.; Carpet, Oilcloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Stoves; over 250 lots of first class Household Goods, contained in five story mansion 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—EBEN HATHEWAY, auctioneer, will sell Friday, January 14, at 11 o'clock, on premises 3-5 East Tenth street, the whole Personal Property of the late Peter Hamill, deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Watch, Horse, Wagons, Platform Scales and Tools, Personal Effects, &c. By order of Henry F. Hamill, Administrator.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Elegant Household Furniture. The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an elegant assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new, and in fine order, consisting of Superb Parlor Furniture, Library and Bedroom Suits, Dining Room and Office Furniture, in great variety. Also, By order of the mortgagee, a large lot of Household Furniture, Desk, &c., Silver Plated Ware.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. SHOWCASES, GAS FIXTURES, DESKS, &C.—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE OF THE BAILY MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, fine French plate glass Showcases, Counter and Outside Showcases, fine silver plated Jewelry Case, &c.; also Gas Fixtures, Desks, Stoves, Signs, Swords Pistols, &c. By order of the Assignee of the Baily Manufacturing Company.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 34 Leroy street, near Bedford, Furniture of family removing to the country, viz.:—Black walnut, haircloth Parlor Chairs and Sofa; mahogany, marble top Centre, Leaf and other Tables; Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, cane seat Chairs, Mirrors, Lace Window Curtains, Bedroom and Stair Carpets, Engravings, Stoves, Refrigerator, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather. Buyers, dealers invited. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 250 Bowery.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, in continuation, Household Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, in great variety; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Lounges and Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Crockery, Stoves, Desks, Letter Press, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS ON Monday, January 17, the excellent paying Liquor Store No. 5 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, cheap, at private sale. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 354 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 10 o'clock, at 405 First avenue, Large Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery, in lots. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 354 Bowery.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. An extraordinary sale of Books. Monday evening, January 17, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, sale of a magnificent private Library of costly and rare works, many very scarce and valuable, relating to America. Catalogues ready; price 50 cents. Books on exhibition.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 50 Vesey street, large quantity of Sheeting and Shirting, Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Gold Watches, Pencils, Cutlery, &c.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER. Tools and Machinery of Fulton Iron Works, Cherry street, between Corlears and East streets. TRAVER & ESLER, office 58 Liberty street, will sell on Thursday, January 20, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock, Tools and Patterns of the above works, the accumulation of twenty-six years, of a first class steam engine and boiler works, viz.:—Lathes, Planers, Drilling Machines, Bolt Cutters, Anvils, Sledges, Blowers, Forges, Blacksmith Tools, Boiler Shop Punches, Shears, Rollers, Riveting Machines, Cranes, Cupolas, Ladles, Carriages, Engines, Boilers, miscellaneous Tools, Fixtures, &c. Catalogues now ready at the works or office of auctioneers.

JACOB HOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, JAN. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., consisting of Parlor Suits, Cottage Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, back walnut and cottage Bedsteads, Looking Glasses black walnut Hat Stand, mahogany Wardrobe, black walnut and ash Escritoire, Dining Tables, dining room Chairs, cooking and Parlor Stoves, Tinware; also the effects of a Boarding house, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding; also Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth; also a lot of Clothing and Fancy Goods, one small Piano, one rosewood grand action Piano; also one black Pony, coal box Wagon and Harness; lot black walnut Settees, suitable for lecture room.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER. Sale in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, of valuable Business Property on Sixth avenue, Broome and Wooster streets. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., referee:—Sixth avenue—The valuable Plot of Ground, with Buildings, known as Nos. 193 and 195, being together about 55.6x65 feet. Broome and Wooster streets (southwest corner)—Lot, with frame Buildings, known as No. 55 Wooster street and Nos. 425 and 437 Broome street; size, 18.4x75 feet. Wooster street—Valuable Lot, with Buildings, No. 147 Wooster street, near Houston street, 25x100 feet. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF team of carriage Horses and Coupe; also Wagons, sleighs, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT OF attachment granted out of the Supreme Court, and an order of sale issued by Hon. Albert Cardozo, I will sell, at public auction, on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at 11 Washington market, a lot of Butter and Cheese. B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

WATER CLOSETS.—THE ONLY WATER CLOSET which cannot leak, freeze, or become offensive is Ivers' patent anti-freezing, self-acting, inodorous water closet. ALFRED IVERS, Plumber, &c., 216 Fourth av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AT 325 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE Price List, published every Saturday, free, upon application; mailed on receipt of stamp, or by mail for one year $1.

A CHEAP HOME FOR SALE—IN SIXTY-FIRST street, near the East river; a beautiful cottage on high ground; newly papered and painted; gas and water; one of the cheapest homes in the Nineteenth ward; immediate possession. Price $6,600; terms easy. T. J. McEVILY, 259 East Fifty-eighth street, corner Second avenue.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A FINE House near Fifth avenue, in the very best locality. Address J. V. BEAUMONT, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, on East Fourteenth street; size of house 25x60, lot 103; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, A superior three story and basement brown stone House; all improvements; 23 feet front; price low; a bargain. W. S. SMITH, 53 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND ONE ADJOINing, southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, elegantly finished in hard wood (parti-colored) throughout. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST CLASS brown stone Dwelling 359 Lexington avenue, near Fortieth street; statuary, mantles, tiling, hard wood doors and stairs and plate glass on parlor story; a bargain if purchased at once. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE STORY DOUBLE TENEment Houses, on the best corner in Yorkville; terms moderate, with small amount of cash. Inquire of THOMPSON & SON, Agents, Third avenue, near Eighty-fourth st.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS HOUSES NO. 205 EAST Seventeenth street, near Stuyvesant square, and No. 238 East Fifteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant square; to be seen by permit only. For particulars apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL, an elegant four story House, with library extension, and whole or part of the Furniture. The lot is 25 feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard; the house is in complete order, and in one of the best situations in New York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

$14,250—$3,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTgage, for a three story high stoop brown stone House in Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; all improvements. This is a decided bargain. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 520 Third avenue.

West Side.

A BASEMENT, FRESCOED, FORTY-SECOND STREET, brown stone four story Dwelling, near Broadway; 20x55x100; price reasonable; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street, first door.

CHEAP—A FINE TWO STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; in perfect order, including carpets and gas fixtures. A. BELLAMY & GAY, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 20X102.2, ON SEVENTY-seventh street, between the Boulevard and Central Park; terms easy. F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, 523 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF Eighth avenue, 75 feet north of 118th street. Price $4,500. Apply to the owner, 77 Cedar street, rooms 15 and 16.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot (22x27 feet) No. 110 Waverley place, near Washington square, to close an estate. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING 218 West Forty-second street, near Broadway; lot 21x100; building is 18x100, three fine floors, well lighted on both sides; suitable for any light manufacturing business. Apply to owner, T. B. STEWART, 605 Sixth avenue.

$2,900—HALF CASH—FOR A FULL LOT IN 109th street, west of Tenth avenue; no rock; level grade. Address box 128 Herald office.

$13,000.—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 252 West Thirty-sixth street; in good order and all improvements. Terms easy to a prompt buyer. Apply on premises.

$26,000.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ON West Forty-sixth street, worth $30,000; Lots on river side Boulevard; four acres at Fort Washington. BARKER & COSTER, room No. 6 Herald Building.

Miscellaneous.

BENJ. V. MOISE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 25 ELEVenth street, west of Broadway.—I have a number of desirable Houses for sale and to let. A finely furnished House to let, in East Fourteenth street.

WANTED—PERSONAL PROPERTY OF EVERY DEscription, in exchange for land and stocks. W. F. LIVINGSTON, Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE PATENT RIGHT OF ONE OF THE best Patent Medicines in the market for City Property or Farm, worth from $5,000 to $10,000. Inquire particulars at 234 Broadway. Messrs. HACK & HADLEY, General Agents, Empire State Life Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—25 OR 75 ACRES OF LAND, BEAUTIFULLY located at the ferries at Hunter's Point; very desirable for capitalists or building associations. Address JAMES A. JOHNSON, Maspeth, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEMENT houses 18x35x100 each, on Fourth street, Greenpoint; price $6,000 for both. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street, New York.

GOOD BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO let. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE ON JERSEY CITY Heights, $2,800; one $2,350, one $3,000, one $2,600, one $1,500, one $2,500, one $4,000, one $2,000, one $2,700, one $4,500, one $5,000, one $3,600, &c.; all convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN, N. J., CORNER OF MEAdow and Eighth streets, 50x100. Apply to T. B. STEWART, 605 Sixth avenue, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Dutchess county, N. Y., two miles from Poughkeepsie city, in the immediate vicinity of Vassar College (being the original Vassar homestead), and known as Cedar Lawn; contains about 78 acres of prime land, well adapted to grain, grass, fruit or gardening purposes; a complete set of modern buildings, viz., mansion house, farm house, granary, two barns with sheds, carriage, poultry and ice houses, all in good order; nine acres of flourishing apple orchard and plenty of small fruits; borders for nearly half a mile, upon Wappinger's Creek, the largest and purest stream in Dutchess county, affording the best of facilities for fishing and boating. Includes some of the finest building sites along the Hudson, overlooking Vassar College and grounds and commanding a view of the Highlands on the south, the Catskills on the north and of the intervening country on both sides of the river; a large lawn, well shaded by 25 varieties of trees; location perfectly healthy; price $20,000, half of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Address TRISTRAM COFFIN, attorney, &c., 263 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AN INVESTMENT—RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, furnished; 57 rooms; splendid grounds; on Passaic river, nine miles from City Hall. For sale on easy terms. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 61 William street.

A FIRST CLASS FARM, OF 160 ACRES, ON LONG Island; good buildings; sold to close an estate; price $10,000; good Buildings, 40 acres, in Westchester, $8,500. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A FARM AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., NEAR CITY LIMits, 62 acres; no encumbrance; buildings poor; $20,000; for sale, exchange or to rent. W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl street, second story.

AN OSWEGO COUNTY FIRST CLASS STOCK AND Dairy 58 acre Farm for sale at special bargain; part exchange; buildings complete. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, ON CENTRE street, a bargain, a large Cottage House, about 5 Lots; best location in the village; for $9,000; only $4,000 cash. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LANDS IN WESTERN Virginia, well located. Full particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 185 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ABOUT SEVENTY acres of land, with good house and barn, near Jamaica, L. I.; land under high state of cultivation; will be sold for two-thirds its value; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to C. D. LORD, 151 Broadway, room 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST PLACE AT Hyde Park; 107 acres with one of the largest Houses in the region, together with everything needed to make a superb residence. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MOUNT VERNON, WESTchester county, a substantial brick Building, 80x25 feet, three stories high, well lighted; occupied at present as a carriage factory. Apply for particulars to W. EDWARD MARTIN, 279 Canal street, or RICHARD ATKINSON, 51 West street, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVEN DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSES; 24 rooms in each; water on each floor; rents from $70 to $100 each per month; will be sold cheap. Inquire, for two weeks, of MICHAEL GRACE, on the premises, Box street, near Union avenue, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE—A LARGE VARIETY OF FRUIT AND Truck Farms, varying in size from 25 to 200 acres, with first class buildings, within two miles of railroad depot at Red Bank; also Country Seats and Building Sites on the North and South Shrewsbury river. FRENCH & MERIGOLD, Red Bank, Monmouth county, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED IN ONEIDA COUNty, N. Y., half a mile from the flourishing village of Alder creek and about one mile from railroad depot, consisting of 178 acres of good land, which will be sold low. The stock and farming utensils will be sold with it if desired. For further particulars inquire of H. N. STEBBINS, 105 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE FARM AT QUEENS, Long Island, 13 miles from Hunter's Point and 3 miles from A. T. Stewart's property, and 1½ miles from depot, 90 acres, 70 under cultivation and 20 in wood land; has double house on it, 40x50, in splendid order, two and a half stories, with ten rooms; has barns, extra stables, wagon houses, &c. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WM. H. HAZARD, Jr., 52 South street.

ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM NEAR GOSHEN for sale; 227 acres; well watered; buildings large and in good order. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman street.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT PEEKSKILL FOR SALE OR exchange; a large house, new, all modern improvements; carriage house, about two acres ground, within a half mile of railroad depot, on a main street; good water, fruit, &c., &c. Address box 126 Post office.

THE LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE OFFICE OFFERS for sale, low, several desirable pieces of Property in the vicinity of "Stewart's" large purchase; property in other good localities from $35 to $250 per acre. 36 Pine street, room No. 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Susquehanna Valley House, Great Bend, Pa., on Erie Railway, doing a daily business of from $70 to $160; 60x120 feet; three stories; well furnished; 3¼ acres land; stabling for forty horses. If sold before March 1 can be had, furnished, for $20,000. Reason for selling, sickness. JOHN GREENE, Proprietor.

WISCONSIN FARM, 120 ACRES—$2,000; MOSTLY ON five years; for fruit, vines, dairy, cattle, grain, tobacco, broom corn; or to let. Owner, W. WETMORE, 205 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WE HAVE SOME VERY DESIRABLE PIECES OF country property on the Hudson River, and in New Jersey and Connecticut, for sale, on easy terms. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

$6,600 WILL BUY A NEW TEN ROOM HOUSE, with bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, speaking tubes, marble mantels, in a good neighborhood, in the city of Newark, N. J. Inquire of Mrs. H. KNAUSS, 671 Broad street, Newark.

$11,000 FOR A NATURAL COUNTRY HOME—MY Residence on Orange avenue, Montclair, N. J.; view and neighborhood, unsurpassed; 6 minutes from three depots, 15 from Orange; house modern, 14 rooms; furnace in cellar; 1¾ acres of land. Apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLA RESIDENCES, in variety, to exchange for city property or for sale reasonably. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE Stock, for Merchandise, Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c. Address W. F. LIVINGSTON, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, $10,000, mortgage $2,000, rented; for farm 50 or 60 miles of city, worth about $6,000, with some cash. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GOOD, CHEAP HOUSE WANTED—IN THE NINTH ward, New York; a tenement preferred. Address, with full particulars, box 87 Jersey City Post office.

A—WANTED, FOR A PROMPT PURCHASER, A MEdium sized, handsome House, situated between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; price from $25,000 to $30,000. Also a small House within easy walking distance of Madison square; east side preferred; price about $15,000. Principals apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., 60 William street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP HOUSE BELOW Thirtieth street in exchange for a fine lot of hardware and carpenters' tools, at DIKEMAN'S coal office, Thirtieth street, near Broadway.

WANTED—TO FIND A PARTY OWNING LOTS above Twenty-third street who will build a first class stable of some 75 stalls and lease it for a term of years, at a per cent on the cost. Any communication confidentially treated. Address W. B. & H., Herald office.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY HOUSE, centrally located, worth $35,000 to $45,000, in exchange for first rate New York City Lots. A. BELLAMY & GAY, No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT; I HAVE a good $9,000 Second Mortgage on city property (no cash) to give in payment. Address, with particulars, MORTGAGEE, Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE, IN A GOOD LOCAtion, about $17,000. Will pay some cash and give mortgage on first class city property. Owners only address R. BARTLETT, box 1,656 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, WITH THE BEST reference, who thoroughly understands his business; a good driver; will be found obliging. Call on or address J. C., 300 West 18th st., private stables.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; 11 years' experience; is in every respect a first class coachman; used to the charge of a gentleman's stock and place; best city or country reference. Address 38 Cornelia st., or LASELL & CO.'S, 437 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY A FRENCHMAN AND wife; the man as good gardener; understands the care of horses, &c.; his wife as good cook and would make herself generally useful. Call at 129 Laurens st. for two days (private boarding).

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS FIRST class practical gardener or gardener and farmer; can also plan and lay out new work. Address L., Boonton, New Jersey.

THE ADVERTISER (35 YEARS OLD, MARRIED) IS desirous of an engagement with any gentleman as gardener or to take charge of some floral establishment; has a thorough knowledge of the business, more especially green and hot houses; has had considerable experience both here and in England and for the last eighteen months has been connected with the staff of one of the largest cut flower establishments in the country; for references please apply to Mr. James Shackell, Bayside, or to Mr. J. R. Trumpey, Flushing. Address WILLIAM HEARNE, Bayside, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM in a private family by a colored man having the best of reference. Call on or address C. H. R., Macy's store, corner 6th av. and 43d st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man (colored); understands his business; good city and country reference. Address E. D. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; AN ENGlishman preferred; good references required. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. at 425 5th av., corner 38th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN, WHO can make himself generally useful. None but those well recommended will call on G. N. ZINGSEM, Cherry Hill, Hackensack. Trains foot of Chambers st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS—CALL AND SEE THE PATENT STENCIL Tools, Cancelling Stamps, Seals, Presses, Dies, Tags, Checks, Steel Stamps, &c. W. H. BARNES, 139 Fulton st.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF LIGHT AND PROFITAble employment will do well to call, after 9 A. M., on G. T. WATERS & CO., 12 North William street, room No. 8.

AGENTS, CALL OR ADDRESS THE ACME LINEN Marker Co., 33 Barclay street, N. Y.—Entirely new invention for marking clothing, &c.; will sell at sight; profits large. Send for circular with samples of marking.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NEW YORK AND VICINITY to sell a new, sure-selling article; only 60 cents capital required; a rare chance to make money. Apply between nine and five o'clock at 216 Centre street, in the saloon.

A FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING CANVASSER wanted.—Permanently, on salary, in New York. Address, with reference, SYMONDS, WENTWORTH & CO., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A drug store. Apply at 769 6th av.

CLOCKMAKER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN REPAIR French and American clocks and is willing to board with the family. Apply at 457 3d av., corner 32d st.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find profitable employment, permanent or temporary, in taking subscriptions for popular fine illustrated books on salary or commission. F. KEPPEL, 140 Fulton st.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED, IMMEdiately, for this branch of the service, unmarried men, over 21 years of age. This is a fine opportunity for men of good character who desire to enter this branch of the United States Naval service. Preference will be given to those who have been honorably discharged from the United States Army or Marine corps. As an evidence of the popularity of this branch of the service, nearly 200 soldiers of the army, with good conduct discharges, have enlisted at the Brooklyn Barracks during the last four months. Further information will be given by the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, Flushing av., Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED—A MAN WHO, FOR A FREE PASSAGE to Louisville, Ky., would be willing to take charge of a horse. Apply, with reference, at 18 West 20th st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS OPENING oysters, cooking and to make himself useful. Apply in the restaurant 689 8th av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, TO ASSIST IN A LIQUOR store; best reference required. Apply at 34 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, WITH GOOD recommendations, as clerk. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at 57 Columbia st. JOHN KEYS & BRO.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR MEN, OF GOOD CHARacter and able to give security, to act as deliverers. Address W. H., Herald office, with reference.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED CANVASSING AGENTS on railroad routes. Those having been advertising or insurance agents preferred. Business first class. C. H. HUDSON, 43 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18; MUST BE A good penman. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, L. H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER FOR A PRIVATE family. Apply at No. 1 East 40th st., first door from 5th av., between 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening; call at the basement door.

THE TRADES.

ERIE RAILWAY. Wanted immediately, 200 machinists and blacksmiths, to whom steady employment and regular wages will be given. Apply to H. L. BROWN, Master Mechanic, Erie Railway shop, Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Jan. 13, 1870.

PRINTER WANTED.—A BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, to take charge of a large business in this city; only those known in the trade as competent and steady need address box 2,406 Post office.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the business and is not afraid to make himself useful. Inquire at Gallery corner of Fulton and Portland avs., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPHING.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A ferrotype operator. Address, stating salary, M., box 179 West Meriden (Conn.) Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN ELECTROTYPER by a thoroughly competent and steady man; salary to begin with moderate. Address J. B., station E, city.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, OF temperate habits and pleasing address, well acquainted with the undertaking business and willing to work; those who suit will find steady employment. Apply to TAYLOR & CO., 163 Bowery.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS DESIRANT ACCOMPAGNER UNE famille partant pour le Brezil, offre tous ces services et ces soins durant tout le voyage. S'adresser a E., au 79 Greene st.

UNE DAME DE PARIS DESIRE TROUVER UNE place soit comme gouvernante ou pour donner des lecons de francais a domicile ou chez elle. S'adresser au 767 Broadway, second etage, chambre No. 7, de 3 a 5 heures, tous les jours.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF APARTMENTS at the WORTH HOUSE, 202 Fifth avenue. Private table and attendance only.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS, 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—INTERNATIONAL Hotel; junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets; Rooms, 40, 50 and 75 cents a day; $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

1 DEPAU PLACE, SECOND HOUSE BELOW Bleecker street, in Thompson.—Good Board, pleasant front Rooms, for gentlemen, man and wife or ladies; terms moderate for respectable parties.

2 GROVE STREET, ONE DOOR FROM HUDSON.—Single gentlemen can be accommodated in furnished Rooms.

3 FIFTH AVENUE.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

3 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—A second story front Room to rent, with good Board.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 79).—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

$6. $5 AND $10 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT Rooms, with good Board, at 153 Bleecker street, second door west of Sullivan street. Table board $5 per week.

$6 TO $12.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find pleasant Rooms, with good Board, at 64 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

$6 TO $7 PER WEEK.—132 BLEECKER STREET, three blocks from Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for single gentlemen; also day boarders at $4 50 per week.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR a gentleman and wife can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 10 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A HANDSOMELY FURnished Room, with or without Board, for one or two gentlemen.

7 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished front Room to let, very pleasant; would suit one or two gentlemen; gas, &c. Apply second floor.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let two front Rooms, well furnished, with first class Board, to gentlemen only.

11 THIRD AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTItute.—Furnished Rooms to let, from $3 50 to $5 per week. Apply for three days.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE handsomely furnished Room, with full Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

17 AND 19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE St. James Hotel.—Rooms in suits and singly for families or single gentlemen; first class Board; private table if desired.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER NINTH STREET.—A handsome Parlor, on first floor, with Plimpton bedstead, to let, with Board; also one single Room. References exchanged.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH or without board, or with private table; Parlor Floor (vacated on account of ill health of present occupant) and front Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; also small Room on third floor. Unexceptionable references given and required.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway. Nicely furnished Room to let; $5 per week; suitable for one or two persons; modern improvements.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A SINGLE Room; also a large Room, with every convenience, to let, with Board. References exchanged.

$30 A WEEK FOR HANDSOME PARLOR AND Bedroom, with Board for two; also a single Room; location between Fifth and Sixth avenues; reference required. Address C. L., box 160 Herald office.

38 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SOME VERY PLEASANT Rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also a Parlor Floor, suitable for a small family; very reasonable; excellent restaurant close by.

41 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Room, on first floor, with large bath-room attached, to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—$7 TO $10.—Pleasant Rooms with good Board for family, or single Rooms for gentlemen. Fine house, near Washington square and three lines of cars.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms (not connecting), suitable for a small family or gentlemen willing to room together; table unexceptionable. References exchanged.

50 IRVING PLACE.—APARTMENTS, ELEGANTLY furnished, with a private table if desired, can be had in a small family.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Furnished Rooms to let,
With or without Board.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

105 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, singly or en suite.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Second story Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or single person, with first class Board; reference required.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—Very pleasant furnished Room to let, with Board, for gentlemen; small family.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, on second floor, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

136 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A handsomely furnished Parlor for gentleman and wife; prefer giving Board for lady only. Also another Room, for a lady or gentleman.

145 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, three or four Furnished Rooms, to gentlemen.

155 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN LEXINGton and Third avenues.—A furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife. Terms $16 per week. Also, Board for two gentlemen; $7 and $8 each week.

160 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let, furnished, a large front Room on second floor, with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen, without board; also a large front Room and small Room on third floor; rent very moderate.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two large furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board, one front, large pantries, hot and cold water, &c.

214 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
A Hall Room, $2 75 per week,
in a pleasant location.

223 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, a large second story Room, for a gentleman and wife.

237 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A FURNISHED front and back Room on second floor, with gas; each room is suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without Board.

259 FOURTH AVENUE.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, parlor floor, in a private family. References required.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family; terms moderate.

301 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER OF Eighth avenue.—A neatly furnished front Hall Bedroom on second floor, at $8 per month.

346 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BEtween Eighth and Ninth avenues.—To let, with or without Board, large and small nicely furnished Rooms, in private family; house has modern improvements and price very low.

357 WEST FIFTIETH STREET.—$10 PER WEEK.—An elegantly furnished back Parlor; all modern improvements; also one hall Bedroom, $3 per week.

360 FIFTH AVENUE.—FOR RENT, WITH OR WITHout Board, private table if desired, a handsome Suit of Rooms, with bathroom adjoining; also single Rooms; references exchanged.

472 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location first class. Terms reasonable.

753 BROADWAY.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room on second floor to let, without Board. Inquire up stairs.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS TO let, with Superior Board, at reasonable prices. References. Address K, box 1,697 Post office.

A CHOICE OF FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a strictly private family at 21 London terrace (441 West Twenty-third street).

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD—ON THE east side, near the Bowery; willing to pay $12 or $13. Address T. P., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A NICELY FURNISHED house, with all the modern improvements, in the vicinity of Fourth avenue and Thirtieth street, would like to find a party of four or six adults to Board with him during the absence of his family abroad. Pleasant society more the object than money. Address AVENUE, Herald office.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS to let, for ladies and gentlemen. Depau place, 185 Thompson street, second door from Bleecker street.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH GOOD BOARD, FOR TWO adults and child, in first class location. Terms $18 per week, with fire. References. Address HOME, box 127 Herald office.

ST. ELMO HOTEL, 28 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, corner of Broadway.—Choice family Rooms, newly furnished, in suits, at reduced rates.
LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, bath, &c.; also, two small rooms; board if required; references exchanged. No. 8 East Seventeenth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD IN A plain private family for a married lady, by Feb. 1; terms must be moderate. Address J. L. V., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, with no other boarders, between Fourth and Ninth avenues and Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets; good accommodations wanted at a fair price; first class references given and required. Address C. H. R., box 2,047 Post office, giving location and price; will be permanent if suited.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE A GOOD SIZED Room, with fire, gas and first class Board, near Fifth avenue and Twentieth street; permanent; terms $40 a month each. Address MANHATTAN, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH BOARD, A SECOND story Room (front preferred) in a pleasant location up town; highest references given. Answer, for two days, Mrs. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY, A ROOM WITH Board, in a private family; old people preferred. Please address R. S., station G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BEDroom, with Sitting Room attached; private family; no boarders; with or without Board; location between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, box 191 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

219 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, BETWEEN Lafayette and Dekalb avenues.—A family of adults, or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board in a small private family. First class brown stone house, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SPLENDID ROOMS, FULL table and moderate prices, in a genteel neighborhood. Apply at 65 West Warren street.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—CORNER OF NEW BOWERY AND Chatham square. Well furnished Rooms at moderate prices, by the day, week or month; open at all hours.
J. GERKEN, Proprietor.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—New and magnificently furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, at liberal rates.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, BROADWAY AND BLEECKER street.—The Commercial Hotel of the period. European plan. Good Rooms $1 per day.
GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS for sale.—Doing well; paying business for the last 16 years; 695 Third avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

A PRINTING OFFICE, FOR BOOK AND JOB WORK, for sale on advantageous terms—Has an established, good business, which will remain; ill health the cause of sale. Address O. K., box 775 Post office.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—LOcated in one of the best thoroughfares down town; receipts, $225 per day. For particulars, apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A BROADWAY CIGAR Store, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Corner Liquor Stores, Bakeries, Country Grocery Stores, Butter Stands, Pickel Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE COUNTRY DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT A low price; does a very good business; a rare chance. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL CAPItal.—A light and simple Manufacturing Business, with Stock and Fixtures complete, and good class of customers, will be sold for less than half its value, as the owner has other business to attend to. Address M. F. B., Herald office.

BOOK STORE FOR SALE.—A LONG ESTABLISHED retail Book Store in one of the best locations in the city and doing a first class business; none but responsible parties will be treated with; communications strictly confidential. Address B. G. C., box 119 Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS, in a business part of this city; well stocked and doing a business of over $12,000 a year, which can be increased. For particulars apply to WM. H. PEEK & CO., 93 John street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON, D. C.; one of the oldest and best stands in the city; location central and particularly well adapted for patent medicine and perfumery depot; stock small; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address L. J. O'TOOLE, box 698 Washington city Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH; WELL established and well stocked; average sales for the last year $25 per day. Inquire of Dr. D. T. GREY, 245 Jay street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

FIXTURES FOR SALE—SHELVING, DRAWERS, &C.; also a large oval Window, with Shutters. Apply to Mr. WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, NEAR THE ferry; 35 years established; Jackson and South streets.
E. F. KEEN.

FOR SALE—A BEEF AND PORK STAND IN WASHington Market. Inquire at 194 Vesey street of A. D. PURTELL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN the city of Elizabeth, N. J., with a trade of $75,000 per annum; owners retire from business. Address M. L. CORY & CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE AND COMPLETE MANUfacturing Establishment, of 39 Power Looms, of single and double shuttles, with winding and warping machines, &c., with a valuable Lease on premises; best location in the city. Address L. D., box 365 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery store in Brooklyn, doing a good cash business. Particulars at ADAM BOSSUNGS, 108 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STORE, FIXTURES AND TEN YEARS' Lease of a first class Meat and Vegetable Market, doing a fine business. Apply to VANDERHOOF, 146 West Tenth street, or 167 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Goods Store; also store and apartments to let; rent $560 per year. Apply at the store, 709 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF LONG Island Pottery depot, 251 Pearl street; established over 25 years, has a large connection in every State. Particulars on application to EDWARD H. QUINN.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, IN good location, doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address BILLIARD, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON CITY—THE GOOD Will, Stock and Fixtures of an established business; sales $10,000 per year. Address box 734 Post office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

SAFES AT COST.—A LOT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, best makes; also the new patent "cut off" Safe, very cheap. American Steam Safe Company, 300 Broadway.

STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, BUSINESS, STOCK and Fixtures; neighborhood, Broadway and Canal street; sold low, this month; reason for selling, other business. Address STATIONER, Herald office.

SAFES, SAFES—CLEARING OUT SALES.—FOR THE next 15 days the entire stock of Lillie's Burglar and Fireproof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park place.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FAMILY OF TWO WANT A FLOOR—CONSISTing of five or six rooms, including bathroom, hot and cold water, &c.; lease to May 1, 1871; location between Fourth and Fortieth streets and Third and Eighth avenues. Good references given. Address J. H., box 4,250 Post office.

A MARRIED COUPLE, LIVING OUT OF TOWN, WANT a Room to occupy when in the city. Address, stating terms, J. F. D., Herald office.

FOUNDRY.—A LEASE WANTED ON A SMALL FOUNdry in the vicinity of New York. Address FOUNDRY, Herald office.

UNFURNISHED FLOOR WANTED—IN A RESPECTable neighborhood, within a five minutes walk of corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third avenue; no children; moving in May objectionable; rent moderate. Address FURNISHED ROOMS, station F.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses for good customers. E. G. LOCKE,
141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FLOOR OF FIVE Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with facilities for housekeeping; a house with only one other family preferred; references exchanged. Address J. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ONLY, a nicely furnished small House and moderate rent, for one, two or three years if suited. Address HOME, box 3,047 Post office, with location, price, &c.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A SUIT of first class furnished Rooms or Second Floor, bathroom connected, in a private family, having few or no other boarders; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Eighth and Twenty-fifth streets. Address T. O., box 4,359 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO TO four Rooms, furnished for housekeeping, between Thirtieth and Forty-fifth streets, Third and Eighth avenues. Address, stating terms, H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE IN A good neighborhood up town; west side preferred; rent $1,500. Address M. S. H., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR RESPECTABLE TENANTS, HOUSES furnished and unfurnished, and in good localities. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, LARGE ROOM, WITH bath connecting, in private family, near Madison square. Address, stating terms, including fire, M. E., Union League Club.

WANTED—A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, SUITable for a first class lunch and barroom; Broadway preferred. Address, giving location and terms, C. R. A., Herald office.

WANTED—ON A LEASE OF FIVE YEARS, A FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, situated between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Address TENANT, care of Joseph & Herts, 913 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A Building for manufacturing purposes, near Broadway and between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets. Address ENGINE, Herald office.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. 5,000 chaldrons best quality, for family or manufacturing use. Manhattan Gas Works, Fifteenth street and avenue C.
J. E. SMITH.

$3 PER CHALDRON FOR COKE DELIVERED IMmediately—Cargoes at reduced prices. Apply to CRAPSER & BURNS, 462 West Eighteenth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, STORE AND DWELLING CORNER Seventh avenue and Forty-eighth street, suitable for liquor business; opposite Central Market.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR A doctor, by the year; first class house. Also Rooms for gentlemen; price moderate. 65 East Twelfth street.

A STORE TO LET—CHEAP, UNTIL MAY 1; SUITable for auctioneer, &c.; excellent location for any business. Apply on the premises, 350 Bowery.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 32 feet front, 195 feet deep, 24 feet rear, First Floor, Basement and Sub-basement, to let; rent $7,000.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 32 feet front, 195 feet deep, 24 feet rear, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors to let. Rent $5,000.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE DOUBLE MARBLE Building Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Crosby street. Apply to A. RAYMOND, 193 Fulton street.

FACTORY TO LET—50X50, 411 AND 413 WEST FORTYsecond street, five stories and basement high; well lighted. Inquire of G. YOUNGS, 815 Seventh avenue.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS. Apply on premises. S. PITOU, 424 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED rooms and basement, 25x56 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STORE TO LET—WITH FIXTURES, NO. 531 FIRST avenue. Inquire at 446 Grand street.

STORAGE STORE TO RENT—SUBSTANTIAL STORE on West street, near Spring; most desirable location on west side; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE STORE 139 EIGHTH STREET, JUST east of Broadway; opposite Clinton Hall; splendid front and location for bookseller, furniture dealer, pianoforte wareroom, &c. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, Steck's Building.

TO LET—A LUMBER AND COAL YARD AND DOCK, on Newtown Creek, now doing a large business. Apply to N. L. McCREADY, 187 Greenwich street.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR, A SPLENDID PARLOR, suitable for a doctor or a gentleman and wife (no children); also single Rooms; in a first class house. 65 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, 40 READE STREET, separate or together. Apply to A. B. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LARGE FIVE STORY brown stone Dwellings in East Fourteenth street, opposite Tammany Hall, and extra land in the rear; all modern conveniences; in prime order; well adapted for a respectable boarding house; 36 rooms, besides kitchen and cellar. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—PREMISES SOUTH CORNER OF Park row and Beekman street, being part of Lovejoy's Hotel, about 24 feet on Park row and 60 feet on Theatre alley. Apply to H. B. TURNER, 21 Nassau street.

TO LEASE—LARGE FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE or private Hotel, centrally located, newly fitted up, in complete order. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

TO RENT OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The large Hall, 50x60, on first floor 805 Broadway, with Offices adjoining and fronting on Broadway. Apply to J. A. CAREY, 455 Broadway.

TO RENT—STORE 855 BROADWAY, A FEW DOORS above Seventeenth street, 25x100. Apply on premises or to C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

18 YEARS' LEASE OF SPLENDID BUSINESS PROperty near Union square for sale.—Premises 25x148, with entrance from two streets; improvements for first class business; desirable for pianos, furniture or like occupation.
OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st.

67 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR west of Fifth avenue.—To let, partially furnished, front Basement, gas included, $5 70 per week; front Parlor, $10. Apply immediately.

121 CHARLES STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, front floor, to rent, furnished, to a respectable gentleman with good references, at $30 per month, including fire and gas. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SMALL FAMILY OR A BACHELOR CAN RENT A very small House, in a fashionable quarter up town, very low, or can purchase Furniture and rent House; long or short lease. Address C. B., box 2,507 New York city Post office.

PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AND Furniture for sale at a bargain; pleasantly located on Gates avenue, Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from Fulton ferry and 20 minutes from Broadway ferry, Williamsburg; house has nine rooms, large attic, dry cellar, gas, bath, range, &c. Address MORRIS, box 473 Post office, or apply at 17 Spruce street, New York.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—THIS HANDsomely furnished and finely located four story House to let, for a few months or on a two years' lease. Possession immediately. Apply at the house or to SAMUEL C. REED, 61 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 54 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH street, four story brown stone high stoop, in perfect order. Possession given 1st of February. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, 39 Beaver, or No. 9 West Thirty-fifth street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY HOUSE IN EAST THIRTYthird street, between Lexington and Third avenues; eighteen rooms; in good order, with improvements; recently painted. Apply at No. 135 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, CONTAINING 15 ROOMS, south side Forty-ninth street, about 60 feet west of Sixth avenue. Apply to Mr. WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—THE NEAT TWO STORY DWELLING NO. 11½ Vandam street; eight rooms, water, gas, range, &c., just put in complete order. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let.—Terms low; unexceptionable location, near the up town hotels and one block west of Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND KITCHEN ON THE second floor, convenient for housekeeping; also a Room with Board. 154 West Houston street, between Macdougal street and Cottage place.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall, from 12 to 2.

SITTING AND BED ROOM, CONNECTING; FULLY FURnished for housekeeping; abundance of pantries, water in rooms, closet on floor, washtubs, gas, &c.; everything needed for comfort; terms low. 152 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A NICE UPPER FLOOR OF four Rooms, in the brown stone house 258 West Forty-second street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Rent $35. Family private.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—AN UNFURNISHED THIRD Floor, to a party of undoubted respectability; house has modern improvements and convenient to ferries; family strictly private. Address S., box 3,380 New York Post office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, without board, in Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue. Apply to D. V. MOISE, 25 Eleventh street, west of Broadway.

TERMS LOW—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, CONVEnient for housekeeping; hot and cold water in rooms, bath, gas and kitchen fire included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

2D FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WATER, GAS; RENT $20 per month; everything complete for housekeeping; $22.50. Call at 815 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator. Lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE, DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine, his powerful, safe Monthly Pills.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES, DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, his powerful medicines, safe and certain; $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED.—MANHOOD REstored. Consultations private. Sealed Pamphlet for 10 cents. Doctor OLIN, 27 Bond street.

ADVICE FREE.—DR. CORBETT, A REGULARLY educated physician and surgeon, being a member of the New York University Medical College and Royal College of Surgeons, guarantees cures, no matter of how long standing, or no charge. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 129 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF POWER, &C., cured in 14 days. Send for circular. Address Dr. H. A. BARROW, 83 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

MRS. BROWN, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—FRIEND TO ladies; rooms for nursing; female complaints tended to. 224 West Thirty-third street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
LAST MATINEE, AT 2. LAST EVENING, AT 8.
LAST MATINEE, AT 2. LAST EVENING, AT 8.
LAST MATINEE, AT 2. LAST EVENING, AT 8.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,
In the successful drama of
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED
AND ADMIRABLY ACTED
BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
FERGUSSON TROTTER (of Piccadilly)......GEO. L. FOX
supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:—
Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c.; Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
In act 3 the introduction of
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM,
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM,
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM,
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.
ON MONDAY,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as PAUL PRY.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as JAQUES STROP.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..............Proprietor and Manager
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, Mr.
JAMES MACE,
who will give a Grand
SET-TO
with Mr. POOLEY MACE.
JOAN OF ARC. | VILLAGE BARBER.
CRIB SCENE. | GAME COCK
TOM AND JERRY. | OF THE WILDERNESS.
MONDAY—First time of the entirely new and splendid Pantomime, entitled
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS?
OR, GOLD AT 67½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
BYRNE & STARR.........................Managers
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JANUARY 24.
ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear, for the first time in America, in her celebrated role of the Grande Duchesse, which she performed 100 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Grand Orchestra. Powerful Chorus and Great Cast.
COMEDIE FRANCAISE ONCE A WEEK.
Subscriptions now open. Regular sale commences Thursday.

N. Y. STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
OPERA BUFFA.
Saturday, January 15, GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN of J. Offenbach, with Miss Elsa Gborheer in her great role of Grande Duchesse, and Mr. Guthery as General Boum, with full Chorus and Orchestra.
Box office now open.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS......................14TH STREET.
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Immense success of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | LITTLE MAC,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | SQUIRE FOR A DAY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE GENDARMES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | G. W. H. Griffin and Dan Bryant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Unsworth, the Stump Orator.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Eugene, Prima Donna.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Daniel in the Bryants' Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Little Mac as the Monkey.
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED. "SHOO, FLY !"
"SHOO, FLY !" DON'T BODDER ME. "SHOO, FLY !"
Dempster Russell, Grier Brandisi, Dw er, Rockefeller.
Admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

DAN BRYANT'S SHOO, FLY.
DAT SAME OLD FLY STILL BODDER'N US.
DAN BRYANT AND DAVE REED
in their immensely popular plantation song and dance,
SHOO, FLY. DON'T BODDER ME. SHOO, FLY.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. STANDING ROOM ONLY.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.
FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.
Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening, January 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON...............................Conductor
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be had at Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of concert.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

COMIQUE—THE CLODOCHE TROUPE.
COMIQUE, THE CLODOCHE TROUPE.
COMIQUE, THE CLODOCHE TROUPE.
MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

GREAT MATINEE AT TAMMANY TO-DAY.
BAD DICKEY AND MINSTRELS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
MATINEE
AT 2 P. M.

"HOOP LA! WHERE ARE WE NOW?" LATEST sensation, as sung by Delehanty and Hengler, price 35c.; also "Shoo, Fly," 35c.; "Goodbye, John," 35c.; "Par Excellence," 50c., &c., &c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

THE MAGIC TOP—PRICE $2; BOXES OF JUGGLERS' Tricks, from $1 50 to $10; Walking Doll and Boy on Velocipede, $2 50 each.
PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 56 John street.

NEIL BRYANT'S NEIL BRYANT'S
NEW BILLIARD ROOM.
No. 1,250 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.
SEVEN PHELAN AND COLLENDER TABLES.
Brilliant Success. Crowded Day and Night.
Under the personal supervision of
NEIL BRYANT.

GREAT MATINEE AT TAMMANY TO-DAY.
BAD DICKEY AND MINSTRELS.

PIANOFORTES.

A "BARNES" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN TONE, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, and are sold extremely low for cash or instalments. Don't fail to call and examine. Warerooms, No. 127 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order by celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months; cost $650, for $250; Paintings, Bronzes, Parlor Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—STEINWAY & SON'S ROSEWOOD 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $750, for $350; good as new; round corners, carved case; all modern improvements; also 7¼ octave, cost $600, for $225; handsome Pianofortes $100. 26 Fourth avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $130, BEAUTIFUL ROSEwood seven octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements; sweet, powerful tone; celebrated makers; in good order. 28 Third street, basement door.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S FIRST PRIZE PIANOS AND second hand Pianos very cheap for cash or by instalments; Pianos to rent.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 729 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOFORTE REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.—ORDERS for city or country attended to and none but the best workmen employed. Send or call at 215 East Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue. C. E. McDONALD.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, January 15, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday and Saturday at 11½ A. M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 10:15 A. M.; C and O, 10 A. M.; D and E, 9:45 A. M.; F and G, 9:15 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS' PORTABLE STEAM ENgines; late improvements in style and quality; also Stationary Engines and Boilers at low prices; it will pay to examine these carefully before deciding.
EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 109 Liberty street, New York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IRON AND WOODworking Machinery on hand for sale, by CHAS. PLACE & CO., 60 Vesey street, New York.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE (PLANER'S MAKE), nearly new, will be sold cheap if sold before Tuesday; suitable for all kinds of work. Inquire at 118 Thompson st.

CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—100 SEWING MAchines for sale, of a popular pattern, all new and in perfect order; will be sold for less than half their cost. Address W. S. HILL, Manchester, N. H.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BAND SAW; ALSO MOULDing, Tenoring, Scroll Saw, Lathes, Belting, &c.; nearly new. G. HARVEY, 23 Spruce street.

FOR SALE—SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FROM NEXT May of six lots, with building; 40 horse Engine, 60 Boiler; 2 Planers, 1 Moulding Machine, Saws, Shaftings, Belting, &c. All in complete running order. Apply on the premises, Oak street, between Franklin and Washington, Greenpoint.

H. HOMER, MACHINIST AND DEALER IN MAchinery, has on hand Lathes, Planers, Power and Screw Presses, Vices, Anvils, Portable Forges, Blower, five-horse Engine. 14 East Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, Pedestals, &c., in imitation of the richest foreign marbles. Middlefield Company, 1,269 Broadway.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 69 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Headstones, Plumbers' Caps, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory, next month.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZEIGLER & CO., 42 Bleecker street, manufacture Wooden Mantels in all styles and at all prices. A good selection always on hand.

BILLIARDS.

A NEW PRICE LIST TO SUIT THE TIMES.—BEST Goods at lowest prices. We invite those wanting Billiard Tables or Billiard Articles to inspect our goods, we having the largest and finest stock in our line in the world.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN (WIDOWER), 30 YEARS of age, with a good business, wishes to form the acquaintance, with a view to matrimony, of an economical and respectable lady with a few thousand dollars and not under 24 years of age. Address D. B., station E, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open Every Day and Evening.
IXION MATINEE, | AT 2 O'CLOCK.
IXION MATINEE, | AT 2 O'CLOCK.
IXION MATINEE, | The Great Burlesque Sensation,
IXION MATINEE, | The Great Burlesque Sensation,
IXION MATINEE, | IXION.
IXION MATINEE, | IXION.
IXION MATINEE, | The Beautiful, Beautiful Belles,
IXION MATINEE, | The Beautiful, Beautiful Belles,
IXION MATINEE, | LISA WEBER,
IXION MATINEE, | ADA HARLAND.
IXION MATINEE, | Bells go a singing for Juno.
IXION MATINEE, | Bells go a singing for Juno.
IXION MATINEE, | EMILY PITT,
IXION MATINEE, | LIZZIE WILMORE.
IXION MATINEE, | That Walking down Broadway,
IXION MATINEE, | That Walking down Broadway,
IXION MATINEE, | BELLE HOWITT,
IXION MATINEE, | LILLIE HALL.
IXION MATINEE, | Quartet—Ballo e Maschera.
IXION MATINEE, | Quartet—Ballo e Maschera.
IXION MATINEE, | CLARA FISHER,
IXION MATINEE, | EDWARD EIGHTON.
IXION MATINEE, | Minerva's Wonderful Jig.
IXION MATINEE, | Minerva's Wonderful Jig.
IXION MATINEE, | The BLONDS.
IXION MATINEE, | The BLONDS.
IXION MATINEE, SEE THE MILLION ATTRACTIONS.
THE STONE GIANT, MENAGERIE AND CURIOSITIES.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
"OURS."
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
In addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER-SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
"OURS." "OURS." "OURS."
THURSDAY, "OURS." FRIDAY, "OURS."
SATURDAY NIGHT (nineteenth and last time,
Sheridan's Masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to the numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that
A MATINEE OF "OURS"
will be given
SATURDAY, January 22,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

514 THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St Nicholas.
ROBERT W. BUTLER.................................Manager
AN UNCEASING BILL OF NOVELTIES.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE,
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COMIQUE MATINEE. MATINEE.
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
Doors open at 1; Curtain rises at 2½ o'clock.

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THIS SATURDAY. GALA DAY.
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TWO PERFORMANCES. TWO PERFORMANCES.
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AT
THE GREAT MATINEE,
THE GREAT MATINEE,
TO-DAY, TO-DAY, TO-DAY,
TO-DAY, TO-DAY, TO-DAY,
GREAT AND VARIED ATTRACTION.
TRIPLE COMPANY. TRIPLE COMPANY.
Tremendous Bill. Tremendous Bill.
The Very Popular Burlesque.
BAD DICKEY. | Beautiful Scenery, Elegant Costumes. | BAD DICKEY.
All the great Burlesque Company. All the great Burlesque Company.
THE GREATEST PROGRAMME EVER OFFERED.
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TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
Marvellous Attraction, Marvellous Attraction,
TRIPLE COMPANY, TRIPLE COMPANY.
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ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.
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Bad Dickey. | | Bad Dickey.
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PARKER PARKER'S ONLY CARDIFF GIANT.
PARKER PARKER'S ONLY CARDIFF GIANT.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN. PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN. PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
ALL THE THEATRES OPEN.
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ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL.
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Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
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in the LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
TO-DAY, | GREAT LEOPOLD MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | FREEMAN SISTERS MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | JOE PEPPERS MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | LIFE IN THE WEST MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | WHISTLING FLIRTATIONS MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | DRIVEN FROM HOME MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | ELISE SEDMOUR MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | TONY PASTOR MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | FRANK KERNS MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | LIVE INDIAN MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | TWENTY STARS MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | MATCHLESS PROGRAMME MATINEE.
TO-DAY, | LADIES AND CHILDREN MATINEE.
THE GREAT MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT of THE DAY.
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Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
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Tickets of admission, $1; for sale at the ticket office of the Hall, G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at all the principal music stores.

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AT 2 P. M.

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A TRIP TO SALT LAKE CITY,
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BAD DICKEY AND MINSTRELS.

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OLE BULL.
His last appearance previous to his departure for the Pacific Coast.
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EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
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HAMLET.
Entire New Scenery, by William and Russell Smith.
Costumes, by Thos. Joyce.
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SECOND HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
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Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

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OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
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THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
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ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1870,
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
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RUY BLAS.....................................Mr. FECHTER
PRINCESS...................Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
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The accomplished vocalist, MISS NELLY PEIRIS.
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ELVINO; OR, I AND THE OTHER.
ELVINO; OR, I AND THE OTHER.
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ADMISSION.....................................FIFTY CENTS
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TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
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In which the characters are sustained by
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RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION.
RECEPTION
Tendered the
Comptroller of the City of New York.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 18, 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman.
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THEATRE COMIQUE—514 BROADWAY.
MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
THE SYLPHIDE QUEEN,
OR THE FAIRIES OF THE CRYSTAL WATERS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
GRAND CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17.
Mr. J. LEVY..Cornet
Mr. L. P. THATCHER. Mr. WM. J. HILL.
Mr. WM. E. BAIRD. Mr. WM. H. BECKETT.
Mr. J. H. WILLCOX. Mr. A. L. MORA.
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A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 129 Herald office.

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THE NEW NATION.

Condition of Affairs at Red River.

The Operations of Governor McDougall and Colonel Dennis.

APPREHENSIONS OF AN INDIAN WAR.

United States Troops to be Sent to Pembina.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW COUNTRY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8, 1870.

The telegraph has informed the HERALD'S readers of all the important events connected with the Red River insurrection, but there is much transpiring here on the border which can only be communicated through the mails. The latest advices from Fort Garry are to the effect that the new provisional government was quietly settling into working order, and had taken possession of the safe of the Hudson Bay Company and appropriated its contents for public use. One statement is that the money was feloniously taken, while another report is that the provisional government effected a loan of the Hudson Bay Company, which the latter endeavor publicly to repudiate as such, in order not to give offence to the Dominion government. We also hear that about forty prisoners arrested some time ago by order of the provisional government and sent across the border with orders not to return are on their way to St. Paul; but beyond the above news we get nothing worthy of notice.

Indeed, it is extremely difficult to discriminate in St Paul between the many reports which come in by each mail from Red River. This place is as full of unreliable stories relating to Red River as Washington used to be during the war respecting the operations of the Army of the Potomac. It is 450 miles, across a wild and uncultivated snow-covered prairie, from here to Pembina, and seventy miles thence to Fort Garry. From twelve to fifteen days are required for the passage of the mail, and this arrives at long intervals. The Hudson Bay Company having transacted a great deal of business in St. Paul there is quite a circle here which does all in its power to depreciate the provisional government and spread damaging reports respecting its character, operations and purposes. They represent that the insurrection and formation of a provisional government was all the work of the French priests of Red River, who intended to secure in the settlement of the difficulty the same Church privileges from the Dominion government as exist in Lower Canada. These would include landed estates and ecclesiastical prerogatives of immense value to the French Catholics of Red River; and the enemies of the provisional government here say that just as soon as a pledge of these privileges is given by the Dominion government the French half breeds will be all withdrawn from the affair. They also say that provisional Governor Bruce and General Rielle are ready to harmonize with the Canadian authorities for a small amount of money, and that as soon as Vicar General Thibault, the head of the French clergy in Canada, and Colonel De Salle, the agent of the Dominion governments, now on their way to Fort Garry, reach there, a change will come over the aspect of affairs and the provisional government will dissolve.

On the other hand, while the majority of the people in St Paul, although sympathizing with the Red River movement, are remaining quiet and awaiting the development of the Canadian policy, there are a few agitators here who, in conjunction with their correspondents at Pembina and Fort Garry, are constantly circulating Munchausen reports concerning the secret operations of the provisional government and the wonderful things it is about to do. They of course studiously conceal all news favorable to the other side and flood St Paul with rose colored stories of the progress and prospects of the new Red River programme. The statements of each party are so exaggerated and conflicting that no one makes up his mind on the news of one mail until the next has arrived, and your correspondent accordingly starts on Monday across the wilderness for the scene of operations.

AFFAIRS AT FORT GARRY

seem to have settled into perfect quietness for the winter. Troops are being organized and drilled in preparation for the emergencies of spring, and the new government is slowly perfecting its organization. There is considerable anxiety felt respecting the intentions of the Indians, who it is apprehended will make war upon the settlements next spring. There are several hundred Sioux warriors in the Red River country, who were concerned in the general Minnesota frontier massacre of 1862, when over a thousand people were suddenly butchered. After a long Indian war the devils were driven out of the State and sought refuge beyond the United States boundary, where they still remain as ready as ever to murder and plunder. It is feared that they will attack the Red River settlements in the spring, and there appears to be good ground for this apprehension. The slightest pretext would be sufficient to incite them, and it will be remembered that a few weeks ago, when Colonel Dennis, of McDougall's staff, communicated with them, they were then found with their war paint on. Colonel Dennis claims that he dissuaded them from any hostile act against the settlements, but it is very evident that some one either an agent of McDougall's party or the Hudson Bay Company, had already been stirring the Sioux to hostility against the Red River people. Colonel Dennis may have discovered that if the Indians were to attack Red River United States troops would be thrown into that country immediately, and policy, even if he had no mercy, would dictate that the savages be restrained. Whether Colonel Dennis tampered with the Indians for future purposes or not remains to be fully proved. It is universally believed here that he did commence to do so, and changed his tactics upon learning the temper of Minnesota and Wisconsin people respecting Indian hostilities, especially when committed by the Sioux. Dennis, it is claimed, has prevailed upon the Indians to wait until spring for orders, and if an attempt should then be made to coerce the Red River people he expects to have the satisfaction of letting the savages loose upon the settlements that so unceremoniously kicked him out of their limits.

GOVERNOR MCDOUGALL'S

policy appears to have been very conciliatory in its character, and now that he has returned to Canada there is a growing sentiment here that it might have been best for him to have succeeded. He is well known to be in favor of Canadian annexation to the United States, although he does not publicly advance such ideas annexation being with him something to be attained only after a long, careful and patient struggle. When he first arrived at St. Paul he talked very freely of his plans, and stated that among the first public works which he should inaugurate would be a telegraph and railroad from Fort Garry to connect with those in Minnesota. He evidently looked forward to the early annexation of the Red River country to the Union, and from the fact that his relations with American public men have given him in Canada the *sobriquet* of "the Washington fox," it is reasonable to suspect that he, as Governor of the Northwest Territory, would direct affairs towards the consummation of his political wishes, and perhaps bring about annexation himself. As soon as he found it impossible to accomplish anything with the Red River people without exceeding his authority, he quietly withdrew from Pembina to St Paul, and thence to Canada, from which it is not believed by those who were familiar with him here that he will return. He did not appear to be particularly disappointed at his rejection, and did all in his power to prevent bloodshed and Indian complications. Every one speaks in the most complimentary terms respecting his conduct and policy, as expressed by him while in Minnesota, and, as before indicated, not a few here, including State officials, would have been gratified at seeing him at the head of Red River affairs.

UNITED STATES TROOPS

will probably be sent to Pembina before spring for the purpose of insuring security to the Red River settlements from Indian hostilities. This may not yet be determined upon by the government at Washington; but, as the Pembina settlement has its heart set upon the matter, and can in a great measure control Red River news, there is no doubt that a military post will be established there before long. There does not yet seem to be sufficient danger of Indian troubles to justify the expense and hardship incident to the establishment and maintenance of a military post at Pembina, but no one can tell what the Sioux may do in the spring.

General Hancock, whose headquarters are at St. Paul says that he has laid the matter before the President and awaits instructions. He will not send troops to Pembina without orders from Washington, but thinks that two companies may be stationed there when spring opens for the purpose of preventing by their presence any Indian outbreak. The nearest United States troops at present consist of one company stationed at Fort Abercrombie. If the Indians were to make a descent upon the Red River settlements there is no doubt that United States troops would be hurried to Fort Garry; but this aid would be trifling compared with the amount of

ASSISTANCE FROM MINNESOTA

which would pour into the Red River country. As yet the people of Minnesota have not participated in the difficulties across the border, although their sympathies are almost without exception with the new provisional government; but their memories of the massacre of 1862 are so keen, and their hatred of the Sioux is so intense that upon the first alarm of Indian depredations hundreds of armed Minnesotans would rush to the Red River settlements and engage in a war of extermination against the savage fugitives from justice. The newly elected Governor of the State and all the members of the Legislature are in favor of sending all needful aid to Red River, if the Indians are incited against them, and there is no doubt that the first Sioux warwhoop would bring to Fort Garry a regiment of Americans. The Sioux consider themselves safe from American vengeance in the Red River country, and if they thought that the Dominion government would not chastise them they would fall upon the settlements in a moment for the sake of plunder. It remains to be seen how far Canadian or Hudson Bay Company's agents have tampered with them.

Notwithstanding the proximity of the scene of operations to the United States borders, the character of the country involved in this difficulty seems to be very imperfectly understood. The Red River question includes the whole of

RUPERT'S LAND,

comprising all that territory extending between the Dominion of Canada and the Rocky Mountains, from the northern boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean. It includes about 2,000,000 square miles, 350,000 of which are prairie or natural meadow land. The remainder of the territory is occupied by lakes, forests and impassable tracks of snow and ice. The history of the Hudson Bay Company's occupation of this territory since 1670, by virtue of a charter from King Charles the Second, and of its transfer to the New Dominion last year, has already been fully detailed in the HERALD, and it only remains to give a description of that section which has suddenly sprung into notice and is known as

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

This part of Rupert's Land was ceded to Lord Selkirk in 1811, and was designated as follows:—

All that tract of land or territory bounded by an imaginary line running as follows, that is to say, beginning on the western shores of Lake Winnipeg, at a point in fifty two degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and thence running due west to the lake Winnipegosis, then in a southerly direction through the said lake, so as to strike its western shores in latitude fifty two degrees, then due west to the place where the fifty two degrees intersect the western branch of Red river (the Assiniboine), then due south from that point of intersection to the height of land which separates the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those of the Missouri and Mississippi, then in the easterly direction, along the said height of land, to the source of the Winnipeg river, meaning by such last-named river the principal branch of the waters which unite in Lake Seleanarah, thence along the main stream of these waters, and the middle of the several lakes through which they flow, to the mouth of the Winnipeg river, and thence in the northerly direction, through the middle of Lake Winnipeg, to the place of beginning.

In 1812 the first colonists, consisting of several Scotch families, reached Red River, but were met by a large party of half-breeds and Indians in the service of the Northwest Fur Company, and warned not to establish a permanent settlement. The colonists, conducted by these Indians, proceeded to the post of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina, where they passed the winter in buffalo skin tents. In May, 1813, the emigrants returned to a place about two miles below Fort Garry and there commenced their agricultural labors. In the fall of the year they again sought refuge at Pembina, and in the following season made another attempt to plant themselves permanently on the banks of the Red river at their original place of settlement. During the summer, however, their houses were burned by the wandering half-breeds, and when, in 1815, the main body of emigrants arrived from Scotland they found poverty and despondency prevailing. The new arrivals with supplies of all kinds gave new life to the little colony, but in 1816 a serious conflict took place between the settlement and the native employés of the Northwest Colony, in which many were killed on both sides and the settlers dispersed. Shortly afterward Lord Selkirk arrived with one hundred disbanded soldiers, composed chiefly of Germans, French and Swiss, and, recalling the scattered Scotch settlers, the colony was re established. In 1818 several French Canadian families, under the guidance of two priests, arrived in the country, and in 1820 a Catholic church was erected. The union of the Hudson Bay and the Northwest companies in 1821 gave peace to the colony, and it commenced to grow with rapidity. In 1835 it numbered over 5,000 people, and upon the opening of the Northwestern States and Territories of the United States emigration flowed into the Red River country over the American border and formed settlements at various places, including Oak Post, White Horse Plains and Prairie Portage, along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The principal of these are on Red river, between the mouth of Rat river and Lake Winnipeg.

The Red river of the north rises in Ottertail lake, in Minnesota, and flows in a westerly course for some distance, after which it winds to the north in latitude 46 deg. 9 min., and passes through vast prairies in an exceedingly tortuous channel, the plains not being over two feet above the water in its ordinary stage in June. In latitude 48 deg. 23 min. 30 sec. a belt of timber sets in and continues, with some interruptions, along its banks to Pembina, in latitude 36 deg. 41 min. 12 sec. the level of the prairies is thirty feet above the river. The stream receives some important tributaries including the Cheyenne, Pembina, Red Fork, Roseau and Assiniboine rivers. Its whole length from where it enters British territory from the United States to its mouth at lake Winnipeg is 140 miles, and all along a good portion of this distance are scattered the settlements formed within the last few years. Equally rich and attractive districts border the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers, and a few settlements have been formed in them, but most of the emigrants to Rupert's Land have located themselves along Red river.

THE CLIMATE

of this country is remarkably mild for so northerly a latitude. Mr. Lorin Blodgett, in his standard work on the 'Climatology of North America," has pointed out the existence of a vast wedge-shaped tract, extending from forty-eight degrees to sixty degrees of northern latitude, ten degrees of longitude deep at the base, which may be denominated the Winnipeg basin. It contains 500,000 square miles of habitable land, and is subject to few and inconsiderable variations of climate. This author gives a summer of ninety five days to Toronto and of ninety days to Cumberland House, on the Saskatchewan river, in latitude fifty four degrees. A Canadian engineer, Mr. Simon Dawson, from personal observation compares the climate of Fort Garry to that of Kingston. Professor Hindes, in an elaborate report to the Canadian government, places the mean temperature of Red River for the three summer months at 67 76, nearly three degrees of heat more than is necessary for corn, while July has four degrees of heat more than is required for its best development. Mr. Blodgett claims that the whole Saskatchewan Valley has a climate very nearly as mild in its annual average as that of St. Paul, which would give it a winter mean of fifteen degrees and an annual mean of forty-four degrees, representing the climates of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Michigan, Western Canada, Northern New York and Southern New England.

In a report of the Treasury Department upon "Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States," Senate document, June 29, 1864, occurs the following summary:—

The country northwest of Minnesota, reaching from Selkirk settlement to the Rocky Mountains, and from latitude 49 to 55 degrees on the longitude of 96 degrees, and to the latitude 65 degrees on the Pacific coast, is as favorable to grain and animal production as any of the Northern States. The mean temperature for spring, summer and autumn observed on the forty-second and forty-third parallels in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the Saskatchewan to latitude 55 degrees on the Pacific coast, and from the northwest boundary of Minnesota this whole district of British America is threaded in all directions by the navigable water lines which converge to Lake Winnipeg.

The winters commence about the 1st of December and spring at the 1st of April. The rivers break up about the middle of April, and seed time commences soon after. The growth of vegetation is very rapid, harvest commencing the first week in August. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, melons and all ordinary vegetables attain perfection in the region above indicated, and a large variety of fruits, including plums, cherries, currants, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c., abound.

THE POPULATION

of the Red River country numbers about 15,000, and is divided among French, English, Scotch, Canadian, Americans and half-breeds. Fort Garry, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, is the headquarters of the settlements, and was, until recently, the headquarters of the fur trade of Rupert's Land. Winnipeg is a small town, about a quarter of a mile from Fort Garry. The greater part of the French reside between Pembina and Fort Garry, on both sides of the river, and also on the Assiniboine, as far as Portage la Prairie. The English are on the Assiniboine, principally on the north side of the stream as far as the White Horse Plains, about half way between Fort Garry and Portage la Prairie, as well as some miles this side of the latter place, and a distance beyond it towards Lake Manitoba; they are also on the Red river, beyond the Scotch settlement, as far as eight miles the other side of the Stone Fort, or Lower Fort Garry. The Scotch settlement extends from Winnipeg town passing Lower Fort Garry about eight miles there is the Indian settlement extending as far as Lake Winnipeg. The residence, "Silver Heights," engaged by the Governor for Mr. McDougall as the Governor's house, is about five miles from Fort Garry.

THE FRENCH HALF-BREEDS

are mostly given to hunting, fishing and trading for a livelihood. They are a quick and excitable class of people. As a rule they are, law-abiding and honest in their dealings. Where any of them have had educational advantages they profit by them, being quick to learn and intelligent at grasping ideas. Where they pay attention to agriculture they generally turn out good, thrifty farmers. But farming as a general thing is distasteful to them; their wants being few they are easily supplied; and trained, as most of them have been from infancy, to hunting, trapping, trading, tripping, fishing, &c., their nomadic habits have become part and parcel of their nature. A correspondent writing from Fort Garry says:—The French are noted here for their love of gayety and fun; their homes are models of cleanliness. Altogether they are a people that the longer you know them the better you like them. They are brave as a rule; their religion is the Roman Catholic, and their cathedral and convents, &c., at Boniface would be creditable to any country. Unfortunately for Canadians coming to this country, they are impressed with the idea that half-breeds are a sort of half-and-half specimens of humanity, hardly entitled to the privilege of being called rational beings. This idea of the people of this country is not only unfortunate, but uncalled for, as those who come here to judge for themselves soon see. The word half-breed merely signifies where there is a tinge more or less of Indian blood, but whoever started the term "breed" ought to have been choked before he had time to apply it to human beings. There are very few of us nowadays who have not a mixture of blood in our composition—our mother, perhaps, being an Englishwoman and our father a Scotchman or Irishman—therefore the term is as much applicable to us as to those who have Indian blood in their veins, and for this reason I would advise strangers to attach no erroneous idea to it, for I have seen as good half-breeds as I have seen white men. Some of the finest ladies in the settlement have Indian blood in their veins, and more lady-like, courteous and pleasant gentlewomen I never met in my life.

THE ENGLISH HALF-BREEDS

are more settled in their habits than the French, and are more inclined to farming and trading. Their houses and barns look thrifty, and their families are educated, intelligent and hospitable. Their religion is principally Episcopal, although the Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches are all represented.

THE SCOTCH SETTLERS

are the most steady going and conservative of all. Their farms are models of careful management, and their community is better educated than any others in the settlements.

AMERICANS

have settled in some districts, and are doing well. The characteristic enterprise of the Yankee emigrant has made him a success in Red River, as well as on the Western prairies, and Americans are becoming quite popular throughout the settlements. They have not yet taken any part in the difficulties lately inaugurated, and are looked upon in a friendly manner by both parties, although the Canadian element is well aware that American sympathy is all with the Red River people.

THE FARM HOUSES

are generally built of logs, mudded with the clay from the river banks, which hardens and sticks fast, when dry, to the sides of the house. In the fall it is customary to whitewash the dwellings, and then they present a clean and tidy appearance; thatch is mostly used for the roofs. Brick has been successfully tried, as the clay found in the settlement is of a very fine quality, and the best description of brick can be made from it. Stone is not found in abundance, but there is enough for ordinary purposes for some time to come. Lumber is scarce, but Lake Winnipeg abounds with spruce and other timber, and some of the tributaries of Red river are heavily wooded.

THE TRADE

of the settlements is governed almost entirely by the fur business. The surplus of grain or provisions, over what is required for consumption by the settlers themselves, is taken by the Hudson Bay Company and fur traders at fair prices from the farmers, and used in feeding the many men who are engaged in bringing in the furs. A great deal of money is expended among the people in paying for freighting goods across the plains from St. Cloud and from Fort Garry to the interior posts of the Hudson Bay Company. The money of the settlement is kept abroad, chiefly in England. The Hudson Bay Company issue their own notes for five shillings and one pound sterling, as the currency of the country, which they redeem by granting bills of exchange at sixty days' sight on their house in London, England; and to meet these bills, as well as other liabilities for goods, to carry on their Northwest trade, the company ship home their furs to London, which always meet with ready cash sale, so that everything in the way of cash, with the exception of the little gold and silver in circulation, consists altogether of drafts on account of "fur" shipped abroad either on Hudson Bay Company or private account. There are, of course, sales of fur in the United States and Canada, but it amounts to the same thing, the only manner in which Red River people can meet their liabilities is through drafts drawn against fur, sold or unsold.

GENERAL VIEW.

But the actual settlements of Red River are not of so much importance in connection with the rebellion against Governor McDougall and the New Dominion as are the vast tracts of fertile soil still unoccupied in that country. On referring to the map it will be seen that an immense area of lakes and water courses indicates a low situation of fertility. Scientific research has revealed that all the country adjacent to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains was once a great sea, with rivers flowing westwardly from the Alleghany slopes into it. The Minnesota river now flows east along the bed of a river which once ran west and emptied into that great sea. At a later period the Red River country was all covered with water, forming a lake much larger than any now in existence on this Continent, and the waters of this inland sea flowed to the Gulf through the channel of the Mississippi. The gigantic changes in the face of nature which upheaved the Western prairies and made an inexhaustible territory for the husbandmen finally transformed the more northern country in the same manner, and now the explorer of Rupert's Land finds himself at Fort Garry, in the centre of an immense basin, sheltered by surrounding mountains, watered by large rivers, dotted with small lakes and covered eight months in the year with luxuriant vegetation.

The reader is already familiar with the Red river portion of this basin, and if he will follow up the Assiniboine river, which empties into Red river at Fort Garry, he will find a similar splendid country stretching far towards the Rocky Mountains. Passing across the smaller fertile tracts among the lakes and water courses north of Fort Garry, he will come to the productive valley of the Saskatchewan, another large district, possessing every inducement to settlement. As has been already shown, the climate of this region is not as severe as that of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, or even Northern New York, and when Minnesota and Dacotah shall have filled up as they are now rapidly doing, and railroads and markets approach the Red River country, it is as certain to become a populous and flourishing State as any Territory of the Union. Assuming that the prairies of Red river and the Assiniboine east of Prairie la Portage contain an available area of 1,500,000 acres of fertile soil, the total quantity of arable land between Red river and Moose woods, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, may be estimated as follows:—

	Acres.
Red river and Assiniboine prairies east of Prairie la Portage	1,500,000
Eastern watershed of the Assiniboine and La Riviers Sale	3,500,000
Long creek and the Forks of the Saskatchewan	600,000
Between Carrot river and the Main Saskatchewan	3,000,000
The Touchwood Hill range, the Moose Woods, &c., &c.	500,000
Mouse river, Qu'appelle river, White Sand river	1,000,000
The region about the head waters of the Assiniboine, including the valley of Swan river	1,000,000
Total area of arable land of first quality	11,100,000

Of land suitable for grazing purposes the area is much more considerable, and is estimated as being equal in quantity to the above statement of arable territory.

ROUTES TO RED RIVER.

The routes by which access is had to this great basin of fertility are three in number, first, the Mississippi valley route from St. Paul via Pembina, second, the Lake Superior route via Dog Lake, Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, and third, the Hudson Bay Company's route from York Factory, Hudson Bay, via Hayes river, &c., to Lake Winnipeg.

On the St. Paul route emigrants can go by rail eighty miles; thence by stage to Fort Abercrombie, 160 miles, and thence by flatboats down Red river to Pembina and Fort Garry. It is only during a small portion of the year, however, that the Red river can be navigated, owing to its tortuous course, obstructions and shallowness, and most emigrants proceed overland all the way, the distance between Fort Abercrombie and Fort Garry being 280 miles, a total of 520 miles from St. Paul. Communication in winter by this route is kept open, but the journey is attended with great hardship and no little danger of perishing on the boundless and unsheltered prairies which the traveller must cross, and on which he must camp out in the snow at night. The route in summer, however, is delightful, and is each year travelled by hundreds trading between the Red River settlements and the Union. Nearly all the supplies purchased by the Red River people are bought in St. Paul, which already holds a relationship with the settlements as close as that of the Hudson Bay Company. As the internal improvements of Minnesota are pushed northward the trip to Fort Garry will speedily become an easy undertaking, and with close communication established annexation will be but the question of a single season.

The second route is through an utterly uninhabitable country, except at widely separated points, and follows the chain of lakes and streams connecting Lakes Superior and Winnipeg. It cannot be traversed except in summer, and all the transportation is by means of small boats, which, with their baggage, have to be carried around some fifty different rapids and shallows. Under the most favorable circumstances the trip by this route is attended with great difficulty and hardship. The other route, by way of York Factory, is only used by the fur traders and can never be made available for other purposes.

What Governor McDougall Says.

Governor McDougall, fresh from the Northwest, has been interviewed by a Toronto *Telegraph* reporter, and gives his version of the Pembina uprising. He says the French half-breeds made all the trouble, their object being to secure from the Canadian government a large tract of land between Pembina and Fort Garry. The American residents come in for a share of the Governor's condemnation, and he accuses them of uniting in opposition with certain traders at Fort Garry, their motive being with a view to future possession of the country by annexation. The Fenian element, he alleges, is also involved, but the Scotch and English take no part in the disturbance although favoring the French list of rights. All the Indian tribes, he says, are loyal, the story of the Sioux on the war-path being utterly false. The Governor is very bitter in his statements of the conduct of Americans toward him at Pembina; they watched his house, and when they heard the rumor of his tampering with the Indian tribes endeavored to coerce him into sending a note forbidding any action on the part of the savages. He says James Ross acted an amicable part in the convention, arguing with the insurgents, &c. The Governor, though loquacious enough, seems to have said nothing about any contemplated return to the disputed territory; he had placed his account of the whole matter before the authorities, and there it rests for the present.

THE RED RIVER TERRITORY.

Map Showing the Geographical Position of the Scene of the Revolution.

RECLAIMED.

A Youthful Magdalen Saved from the Sea of Vice.

The Trials of a Washerwoman and Wiles of a Wealthy Lothario.

In the iron palisaded pen of the Tombs Police Court was placed, yesterday morning, by the side of two professional feminine pickpockets, a young girl, with an intelligent, broad, girlish face, whose quiet stare around the court and into the countenances of all about her looked too much like innocence to be mistaken for impudence. The magistrate had not yet arrived, and she was waiting, with a number of drunken men and women, her opportunity for being magisterially disposed of.

In the body of the court, on the side appropriated to the female part of the audience, was the mother of this girl, a cleanly looking, decently attired, industrious appearing woman, whose unobtrusive dress and quiet demeanor made her conspicuous in the bevy of frail and faded beauty that surrounded her, arrayed in its ill-fitting, dirty, faded finery and dollar store jewelry. Side by side with the honest mother of the girl in the iron pen was a creature in the form of a woman and in the garb of a lady, who was the "boss" of an up town establishment for the retailing of vicious indulgences to any man who came with sufficient greenbacks to command the luxury of an hour's seclusion with any one of her "girls." Some of this creature's "girls" were there also, with all the "girlishness" taken out of them long ago, wearing a borrowed finery that did duty for a poor representation of young ladyism. Their smutty jokes, their foul mouthed talk, their empty giggle shook the wrinkles of fat on the rum and whiskey marked countenance of the "bag" that owned this cluster of feminine humanity. Now and then a court officer ordered silence, and this small company of "devil may care" young women assumed the appearance of a form full of boarding school girls.

They filled up this interval of silence by an alluring and lascivious smirk and unmistakable facial and finger signs to the male occupants of the opposite benches. The overtures were not, however, returned by the men, rough, dirty and hardened as a good many of them were. An innate sense of pity seemed to disarm all the rougher manly nature, and the invitations to a pantomimic display of incipient vice were not reciprocated by the lords of the creation.

When Justice Cox arrived Helen Brown, for this was the name of the girl in the prisoners' pen, was among the earliest brought before the magisterial eye. The officer who had her in charge said that the girl was fourteen years of age, and that he had found her at a house of prostitution in Mercer street. The mother stepped forward and begged, for the sake of the best interests of her child, that she be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. She told the magistrate in a few words her reasons for this request, and Justice Cox complied with the desire of the mother and the girl was speedily removed to the prison part of the Tombs until a favorable opportunity presented itself for her removal to the home that was designed for the restoration of her moral nature.

The HERALD reporter of the court had a conversation with Mrs. Brown, and as the plain and simple narrative of her daughter's fall was not quite the old story of sin and shame, its more salient details have had a more lasting embodiment given to them than that which they had in the narrative of the narrator and the memory of the listener.

Mrs. Brown is a laundress; one of her customers was a married man of distinguished reputation. It was the weekly duty of an elderly sister of Helen, named Jennie, to take this man's domestic linen home, and be paid for the washing of the same. One evening this elder girl (Jennie) came home from her weekly visit to this married man's house with a face flushed with indignation, and telling her mother in the plainest terms that she would not take that "man's washings home again, for he had grossly insulted her. The two talked it over, and they decided that as Helen was so young she could be safely sent with it. Helen was despatched with it and she continued to take it, and no harm apparently came of her industrial errands.

One day some female companions of Helen called upon her mother and told her that if they would let Helen go and work where they worked at artificial flower making, in Mercer street, she would get from $4 to $4 50 per week, they would take care of her and see she came to no harm, and she would only have to work from nine A. M. to seven P. M. The mother consented to let her daughter go to this work. Helen returned regularly at the appointed time every evening and quite as regularly brought her wages, which sometimes amounted to even more than five dollars—weeks in which it was said she had been more than usually industrious.

In one of those flashes of intuition which seem to preface the coming on of harm, but without the slightest apparent ground for it, the mother suspected something wrong. She visited the house in Mercer street, in company with her husband, and while waiting on the stoop to be admitted to the house they became aware that it was a brothel. To intensify their indignation a respectably dressed, gray headed old man came to the door and asked a girl who opened the door if Helen was in, and that she had disappointed him the previous night. The husband had taken a pistol with him, vowing that if their suspicions were substantiated he would kill the violator of his daughter. He put his hand in his pocket, to draw the pistol, but the mother interfered, and in the general "muss" that ensued the "old man" was hustled by the girls of the establishment into the house, and the worthy old couple were left out in the cold. Helen was speedily reclaimed by the police, and was induced to confess that she was seduced by the man Jennie had run away from.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.

Ball of the Caledonian Club.

Bonnie Scotland revived the memories of its chivalry and manly traditions by a brilliant ball last night at Apollo Hall. "Auld Lang Syne" has become the motto of festivity the world over; but to the sons of the Pict and the Gael, whether in exile or on their native hills, these words are fire, magic, enchantment. They set the soul of mirth free. They are more provocative of merriment and wholesomeness than the echo of champagne corks, or even than the beguiling, effervescing beverage itself. Inspired by associations and good fellowship the Caledonians were, therefore, "awfully jolly," and were "bonnie and brawl," with an ease, grace and delicacy worthy of the land for which Bruce and Wallace fought and bled. The cheerful buzz in the ballroom indicated guests enough and room enough, essential conditions to comfort, and the diversity and characters of the costumes turned the floor into a lovely parterre, in which bright eyes and rosy cheeks carried one constantly back to womanly beauty as seen in the glades which inspired Scott and the village revelry which intoxicated Burns with wild rollicking song. Civilization on stilts had no place whatever. Dancing was not the statuesque thing done in ungraceful straight lines which combine so much labor with pleasure. No. It was the natural, but artistic, sway of the free limbs tuned to measure by the poetry of native sentiment. The lilt of the bagpipes was brisk in waking the echoes, and, at times, by its bewitching inspiration, might have induced a paralytic to throw away his crutches.

The members of the Caledonian Club were in characteristic costume in kilt philabeg dirk and skein dhu, the pinion feather waving gracefully over the whole. Brilliant tartan plaids carried their varied and graceful hues with much effect throughtne ball room. And as the hours wore on and excitement sent its electric spell through the company, the sympathy, enthusiasm and "old counterie" characteristics brought forth mingling with the music—sometimes wild and rugged, sometimes sweetly soothing—and with the rainbow hues of flowers, fruits, sheen of silks made a ballroom landscape at once tasteful and luscious.

It is needless to add that the arrangements of the committee were excellent and were carried out with becoming attention to the wants of every guest. The effect of this silk-thread discipline was perceptible in the harmony and good humor prevalent throughout the proceedings; and as those lines are written:—

Wi' jumping and wi' thumping,
The very girdle rings.

To sum up all, even while the glitter of brilliant political reunions is still in our eyes, it can be stoutly said of the Caledonian ball that it was nuce quid."

Ball of Ocean Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The members of Ocean Lodge, I. O. O. F., gave their first annual reception to their friends last night at Irving Hall. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather upwards of 1,000 persons were present. The hall was beautifully decorated with the numerous banners of the Order, and presented a very gay appearance. The first sets were formed at ten o'clock precisely, under the able management of Mr. Mortimer Green, who was director of the floor committee. Dancing continued until a late hour, and all present pronounced the first reception a perfect success.

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EUROPE.

The Murderer Traupmann at Trial in Paris and His Conduct After Indictment.

England's Relations to the Ecumenical Council as Reported in the London Press.

The Landlord System in Ireland as Seen in the North.

Dynastic Intrigue and Foreign Diplomacy in Turkey.

FRANCE.

The Murderer Traupmann at Trial—The Crowd In and Out of the Court—The Prisoner Indicted.

PARIS, Dec. 30, 1869.

On Monday that ferocious beast in human form, Traupmann, the deliberate assassin of a whole family of eight person—the husband, wife and six children—was brought to trial in the Assize Court of Paris.

The horrible nature of the crime has deeply stirred the public mind, and it is not to be wondered at that there was an extraordinary eagerness to witness the trial. There were upwards of 20,000 applications to the Judge and Procureur General, but there was only space for some 200; yet the excited multitude gathered about the Court House, filled the corridors and overflowed into the adjacent streets. From all reliable accounts the fiend Traupmann has maintained throughout a callous insensibility that proves him utterly devoid of all human feeling. He seems no more accessible to remorse than a wild beast of the forest, and differs in this respect from most of the hardened criminals who have preyed on human life. The wretch is only twenty years of age, and is described of "a sombre, violent and ambitious character, with an insatiate craving for money" and of idle habits, though naturally intelligent.

The indictment consists of thirteen articles, of which eight are for murder, three for robbery, one for forgery and the last for using forged documents, knowing them to be forged. From the time of his arrest the monster has persisted in asserting that he was merely the accomplice of the real assassins, and that he merely stood by and witnessed the butcheries, of which he was not directly guilty. All the evidence, which is copious and conclusive, proves this to be a mere fabrication, and that he is the sole murderer. Every step of his progress in this fearful crime has been accurately traced, and the whole weight of guilt rests on his single head. It is a relief to know this, and that the world has not produced another savage with similar brutal instincts and the same fell craving for human blood.

It is idle to repeat all the exaggerated stories told by the Paris papers of Traupmann's life in prison; for they are, for the most part, in such direct violation of the usual discipline as to prove their untruth. The following is a more moderate specimen of the daily inventions of the penny-a-liners, who show uncommon zeal to gratify the morbid curiosity once more aroused to obtain every possible detail connected with the appalling tragedy:—"On Christmas Eve," says one of the papers, "Traupmann was very gay, and played at cards for a supper, which he won. After supper they danced. Traupmann capered and gamboiled; after which he wrestled and boxed with one of his keepers, who had the worst of it. To console him for his defeat Traupmann took his portrait. He has many accomplishments." If this were true we should fancy the infamous criminal was a decided favorite of the prison authorities, or that the regulations of French prisons might be very greatly amended. Another account says "he does not like to be spoken to of his crime, but often talks of it himself, and has given some horrible details, derived partly from a morbid imagination." It is said that when one day he complained of his hair being too long they offered to send for a barber, but he declined and replied, laughing gloomily, that it was useless, since "in three weeks or a month all could be cut at once." If half the stories told of his private conversations in prison are at all true it is certain that his statements are very conflicting. This is natural enough, for there is no question he is very anxious to escape by denials and prevarication the full penalty of his horrible crime. Much as he seemed to relish the bloody work of destroying life he is none the less eager to save his own. This is only another familiar instance that the most cruel assassins are the basest cowards.

I don't think that the annals of crime of any country furnish any parallel instance of such atrocity as marked the details of this frightful massacre. The indictment states that "the woman (Madame Kinck), struck from behind in the neck with a long knife, must have died almost immediately, but the murderer had nevertheless inflicted more than thirty wounds upon her body. The two youngest children had been killed in the same manner. The three others had been struck down by an instrument which was both heavy and sharp, and two of them, moreover, had marks of strangulation on the throat. Their fractured skulls, their disfigured faces, their eyes torn from the sockets and their foreheads furrowed as by the point of a pickaxe, proved the ferocity with which they had been murdered." In the field where the murders were committed were found a knife, which had broken in the assassin's hands, and two instruments (a spade and pickaxe) which had served to commit the crime, to dig the grave and to remake the furrows. Before this sketch reaches you the telegraph will inform you of this monster's doom, and, perhaps, of the final confession of his guilt. It is only to be regretted that the mildness of modern tribunals has abolished all that class of punishments better adapted to such stupendous crimes as these than the simple and easy death now in vogue. Would that it were possible to inflict on this inhuman beast only a tithe of the agonies endured by the unfortunate Kinck family. "Would that the wretch had forty thousand lives—one is too poor, too weak" for the vengeance of the law.

Parliamentary Progress—The State of Parties—Orleanism—Political Uncertainty and Vacillation—The Credit Mobilier—Parliamentary Regime and Progress—The Weather in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 30, 1869.

It will seem very tame to turn from the odious but terribly exciting details of the Traupmann murder case trial and calmly set to work commenting on the political events, however new and interesting, of the last forty-eight hours. Still, I must fulfil my rôle of a faithful chronicler and be guilty of an anticlimax. The brief session called "extraordinary session," which was meant to be limited to the simple business of pronouncing on the credentials of new members, is over. It was remarkable for one or two events worth mentioning. Thiers, the veteran statesman and politician, whose genius still defies the pressure of over three score and ten, made a brilliant and incisive speech worthy of his great powers in his palmiest days. The election of M. de Remazat, a stanch partisan of the Orleanist family, was in question, though he was unquestionably beaten by the Imperialist candidate. There is no denying the accumulated proofs of much electoral trickery and corruption. The occasion was too good to be lost, and Thiers, who had been lying in wait for his chance, readily ascended the tribune and administered such an oratorical flagellation to the government as has not been witnessed for a long time. He displayed all the resources of his great talent unimpaired, and in turns denounced, ridiculed, expostulated and remonstrated, with a vigor and in language such as no speaker in the whole opposition could approach. If the majority had been wise they would have annulled the election and ordered a new one; but politicians will be politicians and majorities will snap their fingers at minorities, and so the eloquence and facts of Thiers were all thrown away. This trenchant attack on the government surprised a good many; for rumors had spread abroad that Thiers was working round to the Napoleon dynasty, and this seemed the more likely since the *Journal des Debats*, the leading organ of the Orleanists, had a fortnight ago come out with a striking leader showing a very favorable leaning towards the powers that be.

There is an unusual amount of mystification going on just now, and it is very hazardous to predict where any journal will be this day week or upon what side any politician will be found ten days hence. The last act of the extraordinary session made up for many previous shortcomings by cashiering by an enormous vote the election of Isaac Pereire, the well known founder of the Crédit Mobilier, which involved everybody connected with it in heavy losses some three or four years since, save and except the unprincipled speculator in question. Undismayed by the crash of a hundred fortunes, he complacently consoled himself for his loss of character by the enormous wealth he had unscrupulously accumulated, but his day of humiliation came, and when he had the effrontery to present himself as a deputy of France, the cry resounded on every side, "You cannot ride into this House on your money bags; avaunt and quit our sight." Not a voice was lifted in his behalf, and the "sacrifice of Isaac," as it is jocosely called, was consummated—a warning to all financial rogues in this country at least.

The ordinary session was inaugurated as the other closed, and the first act announced was the prompt resignation of the Ministers. The Emperor, while gracefully expressing his regret, summoned Emile Ollivier, in just as graceful a manner, to set to work in the English fashion and form a new Ministry. This is the first time since the *coup d'état* in 1851 that Napoleon has called on any one to do this delicate job for him. Hitherto he has selected his own men and assigned them their respective places. This is admitted to be a conclusive proof that "old things have passed away and, behold, all has become new." In other words, that personal government has seen its day and that the parliamentary *regime* is now going to begin in grim earnest.

It would be disrespectful in me at such an imposing moment to display a broad grin at the utter absurdity of what is known as parliamentary institutions ever succeeding in France, even if anything was really known about these men, which is not the case; or, even if they were about to be fairly tried, which can never be while the Executive has more sense and skill in his own little head than the legislative power has or all of them put together. I will not explain myself to-day, but will limit myself simply to saying that Ollivier will form a ministry easily enough. His great difficulty will be to reject the numberless candidates for place without incurring any number of mortal enemies. I need hardly say he will select none that will not be perfectly acceptable at the Tuileries, and if I did not fear telling secrets I would not mind saying that his Majesty has ventured to suggest the best men to be selected. He knows that much better than his *soi-disant* Prime Minister; but suffice it, they understand each other perfectly, and while this *entente cordiale* lasts Ollivier is safe in his new saddle.

We have a sharp attack of cold weather for this mild climate and a heavy fall of snow for Paris; so console yourselves in New York, as our streets just now are none of the cleanest.

ENGLAND.

The Ecumenical Council—An Anglo-Saxon Rumpus and No Peace with Rome—A Dead Cardinal Dressed Up by a British Special—State Church Dissolution—Archbishop Manning and the Tiura—Bishop Temple's Case.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1869.

It is astonishing to see what a terrible rumpus that respectable and no doubt worthy old gentleman, Pope Pio Nono, has succeeded in kicking up through calling together the heads of the Church over which he presides and holding a grand powwow in the good old city of Rome. No other living man, with the exception, probably, of the Emperor Napoleon, could by his individual action have so completely upset the equanimity of Europe. It is not easy, it is true, to understand what particular danger is apprehended from the Ecumenical Council; but whatever it may be, it seems, like the child's ghost, to be the more dreaded because of the uncertainty that exists as to the precise shape in which it will make its appearance. The English clergy and the English press are in especial exercised on the subject. The former are devoting all the time they can spare from their own squabbles and backbitings to prayers for Divine protection against the machinations of the Roman Pontiff and his "best power," the terrible Archbishop of Westminster, and the London journals are exhausting all the adjectives in the dictionary in anticipatory denunciation of all the Council is supposed to be going to do. To be sure, the newspaper commentators on the affairs of the Catholic Church are somewhat inconsistent in the course they pursue; for while they labor to prevent the declaration of the Pope's infallibility and the adoption of the Syllabus by the Council they proclaim with exultation that such a result of the Council's deliberations will assuredly bring about the downfall of Romanism—a consummation they very devoutly desire.

The truth is that this movement of the Catholic Church has aroused to activity that spirit of intolerance and bigotry which has existed for ages, and which in former days evinced itself in the liberal use of faggots and firebrands by whichever sect happened for the time being to have power in their hands. The English papers have been induced by this spirit to send correspondents to Rome, whose business it is to throw all kinds of ridicule on the Council and to indulge in all sorts of romancing in order to prove that a serious division exists in the Church. In accordance with these instructions the correspondent of the London *Times* transmitted to that journal a spirited account of an angry interview between the Pope and a dissenting bishop, who did not reach Rome until four or five days after the pretended dispute; while the "special" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* made himself merry over an imaginary revival of Babel, occasioned by the varied pronunciations of Latin, and assured his readers that the discussions in the Council could not take place on account of this difficulty. He gave a particular and graphic description of a meeting held for the purpose of considering and endeavoring to remove this unforeseen obstacle to the work of the Council, and was particularly amusing in his sketch of the remarks of a well-known cardinal, at whose house the meeting had been held and who had presided over its deliberations. But unfortunately the correspondent had fixed upon a cardinal whose name was familiar to him, but who had been dead over two years. This is the sort of trash to which the English newspapers treat their readers in their Roman correspondence.

Considering the ability, shrewdness and sound practical judgment of the leading men now congregated in Rome, it will be strange if they do any act that will weaken their Church or bring it into active conflict with any temporal power. That many of them earnestly desire the promulgation of papal infallibility is unquestionable; but they desire it for the convenience of Church discipline alone, and will probably so declare it as to make it acceptable to those who, like the Bishop of Orleans, fear that it may be used in a tyrannical manner and may create a conflict between spiritual and temporal allegiance. Archbishop Manning is painted by the opponents of the Roman Catholic faith as the most blind and infatuated follower of Pio Nono, and the London *Times* to-day worries itself and its readers over the supposed chances of his one day sitting in the chair of St. Peter. Before he left London for Rome he expressed the belief that the infallibility of the Holy Father in strictly Church matters alone was desired or desirable, and regarded the summoning of the Council as an inspiration given to the Pope at this particular time for the purpose of harmonizing and consolidating the Catholic Church at a moment when the most powerful of its enemies, the Church of England, was torn by dissensions and falling to pieces of its own volition. He believes that the disestablishment of the Irish Church will certainly be followed by disestablishment in England, and he finds in the numerous conversions to Romanism daily taking place from its ranks the hope that the High Church will soon come over in a body to what he regards as the only true faith.

The Church of England has certainly received some severe blows of late, and not the lightest of them has been dealt in the light over Dr. Temple. Notwithstanding the contemptible character of the opposition to the new Bishop of Exeter, and the disgraceful manner in which it was prosecuted, the fact has been made apparent that the Crown has at least the power to force upon the Church for the highest positions men of any reputation or incapacity, and that any corrupt or profligate monarch, if aided by a subservient ministry, could commit such an outrage without hindrance. Dr. Temple is a pure, liberal and able man, but, as an English journal remarks, had he been the reverse of all this, no power in the Church could have successfully resisted his elevation to the See of Exeter. No wonder that sensible men see on the wall the handwriting that assures them of the certain downfall of a Church thus disciplined and governed. If it be a great evil for the Church to claim supreme authority over temporal affairs, how much greater an evil must it be for the State to rule with absolute and tyrannical power over spiritual affairs?

IRELAND.

Drive from Londonderry to Letterkenny—Condition of the Peasantry in the Eastern Part of Donegal—Lord Lifford's Letter on the Land Question—The Earl of Leitrim's Estates.

LETTERKENNY, Dec. 28, 1869.

I arrived here from Londonderry on Christmas Eve. There being as yet no train running to Letterkenny, I was obliged to make use of the car which passes daily between this place and the Maiden City, as Londonderry is sometimes called. Our "Irish jaunting car"—for such it was—left early in the afternoon, and I thought I should have an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the country; but the "Larry Doolan" of the occasion, remembering, I suppose, the season of the year, was so punctual in his visits to certain houses along the road that it was dark night before we were more than half way.

On the road an incident occurred, to which, even at the risk of being tedious, I cannot resist the temptation of giving publicity. A young man, who was evidently more blunt than honest, confessed that he had no money; but then, he did not think his want of cash a sufficient reason why he should make use of his legs in travelling to Letterkenny. Under this impression he took advantage of the driver's absence and secreted himself in that part of the car known as the well, in which for two or three miles of the way he succeeded in passing himself off as luggage or dry goods. The driver, however, having occasion to remove some parcels from the well, imagined there was something in it which he was not previously aware of. He immediately began to examine the place and to administer a few stiff thumps to the object of his suspicion; but the dry-goods man emitted no sound. At first the driver caught hold of something, which afterwards turned out to be a human leg, and this he pulled with all his might and main. In due course a body, head and arms revealed themselves, and immediately appeared on the road a man, who uttered not a word, but, looking about him vacantly for a short time, walked away so mysteriously that the half-scared Larry Doolan believed he was one of those "good people" who are said to be out and about on Christmas eve in fairyland.

Leaving Londonderry, our road lay for several miles along the Foyle, which is an exceedingly pretty river and rivals, as I think, in beauty of scenery, the more celebrated rivers, Lee and Slaney. Parting from the Foyle and going westward towards the dilapidated village of Manorcunningham, our route wound through an extensive champaign, stretching down to the shores of Lough Swilly, and thence forming a beautiful valley to the town of Letterkenny. This valley is somewhat abruptly broken by several hills, which, within a comparatively small compass, greatly diversify the surface of the country. This champaign in its full extent, may be said to extend from the city of Londonderry to Ballyshannon, along the whole eastern boundary of Donegal, stretching inward as far as a line running from Lough Swilly to Donegal bay. It comprehends the whole eastern and southeastern part of the county, from the shore of Tyrhugh on the south to Enniskowen on the north. This champaign, I must say, is one of the richest and best cultivated tracts of land I have yet seen in Ireland. The fields appeared to me, for the season of the year, to be unusually green, and even the hills which rose up here and there wore a very luxuriant appearance. The farm houses were very neatly built, and had all the appearance of cleanliness and comfort.

Most of the landed proprietors of this district have the reputation of being most excellent landlords; but there are others who, unfortunately, bear a different character. From what I have heard since I came to this place, I believe I am correct in saying that the best and also the worst landlords in Ireland belong to this county. The Marquis of Londonderry, whose estates border upon the city bearing his name, and stretch down within a few miles of Letterkenny, is a good landlord, and recognizes, I am told, in all its integrity, the Ulster custom of tenant right. Adjoining the estates of the Marquis are those of Lord Templemore. A few days ago an outgoing tenant on the estate of this nobleman received for the good will of a farm of about forty acres, which was without a lease and considerably racked, the sum of £800. This shows the confidence which the people have in Lord Templemore; for it is a fact that the amount paid to an outgoing tenant for his interest in the farm he is leaving is determined in a great measure by the character of the landlord. Another, and probably the most extensive, landed proprietor in the eastern district of Donegal is the Duke of Abercorn, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the late government. His Grace is universally admitted to be one of the best landed proprietors in Ulster. His estates, not merely in Donegal, but in Tyrone and in other counties of Ulster, are reputed good; his tenants are happy and contented, having little to fear so long as they pay their rent. There is, however, one complaint against his Grace's management which I found was pretty general, and that complaint was that he limits very considerably the amount to be paid to the outgoing tenant for the good will of his farm. Though I am unable to say what the amount is that he allows, I have good reason to believe that it is considerably less than what would be obtained were he not to interfere. A man of very great experience, who has been a land valuator for forty years, told me that he would have no difficulty whatever in getting from twenty-five to thirty pounds for the good will of every acre on his Grace's property. It is therefore perfectly clear that the tenant is badly compensated for any improvements he may have effected during his occupancy, and that whatever interest he may have in the soil is to a considerable extent confiscated.

There is in this county a landlord who has within the last year or two spoken and written upon the land question more than most Irish proprietors. I mean Lord Lifford. His Lordship is a man of considerable ability, and ought, instead of occupying his time in writing letters from the wilds of Donegal, to be filling an office of state. But, notwithstanding the many speeches and letters I have read bearing his name, I must confess my inability to understand his Lordship's politics. It would appear that he is a conservative, but anxious to be considered a liberal. During the last few days he addressed a letter to the London *Times* bewailing the number of pamphlets which are being published upon the Irish question, though he probably forgot his own letter was an aggravation of the injury it deprecated. I do not think he has much reason to complain of the pamphlets which have been recently published on the Irish question; for, as far as I know, they have all been written in vindication of the landlord's privileges. Though he has lived for thirty years upon an Ulster property he is candid enough to confess that he does not know what tenant right is. Probably his difficulty in understanding what it is is due to the fact that tenant right has long been banished from the sphere of his Lordship's influence.

When he says that the holders of land in three-fourths of Ireland sympathize with Fenianism I must humbly beg to express my dissent from that opinion. So long as the object of Fenianism was understood to be the abolition of the Established Church and the settlement of the land question I have no doubt his Lordship's calculation was a fair and moderate one. But when the organization has revealed its true character, and has given abundant evidence to show that it was as much opposed to the disestablishment of the Church as it is now to the settlement of the land question. I have reason to believe that a vast majority of those who formerly sympathized with Fenianism now regard it only with disgust. Lord Lifford evidently does not wish to see the power of the landlords abridged, because, he says, it prevents the tenant from subletting and doing other mischief. The Irish are all willing to admit that when a landlord's power is exercised in the interest of his tenant it is well; but Lord Lifford does not propose a remedy for protecting the tenant against that power when it is used to oppress him. He has no need to go far from his highland home to find an estate upon which, by all account, the tenantry are in a condition of serfdom to which the heaviest yoke of mediæval vassalage was light. That estate is in this county, and is not many miles from this place. It belongs to the Right Hon. William Sydney, Earl of Leitrim. The slavery to which the tenantry on this estate are reduced is better expressed in the language of the noble proprietor himself, or his agents, than in any sentences it is in my power to write. I quote the following extract from an agreement which Lord Leitrim's tenants have been within the last six months compelled to sign. I wish to call attention in a particular manner to this extract, because I believe the conditions it imposes upon the tenants are such as it is impossible for them to fulfil, thus:—

And it is also agreed that the said tenant shall not, without permission in writing from the said Earl of Leitrim or his heirs or assigns, make any new roads, fences or drains on the said lands, or build or alter any house or building thereon, or use, or allow to be used, any house or building thereon as a dwelling house save that in which he shall himself reside; or that he will not grow two white or grain crops in succession on any part of the said lands; or that he will not in any one year have in tillage more than —— acres, or dig, plough or break up any of the permanent grass fields upon the said farm at the time of his obtaining possession of said farm or afterwards laid down by him; or that he will not in any one year till with a potato crop any greater quantity of land than that which shall be under other green crops; or till with a potato crop any land which shall have been in grass or lea during the previous year, or sell or carry off the said land any hay, straw, manure, turnips or mangold-wurzel; and that he shall not assign, sublet, let in con-acre or for a crop, or sub-divide for grazing, or part with the possession of the said land or any part thereof.

It is unnecessary for me to make any reference to this extract. All comment can easily be dispensed with. The extract is sufficiently plain for the most ordinary intelligence. It clearly shows that it is quite impossible for the tenants to live on the land, and, at the same time, to fulfil the conditions it imposes upon them. That a peasantry, honest, brave, noble by nature, could bring themselves to sign a document which is little preferable to a death warrant, and which must, sooner or later, consign them to either the workhouse or the grave, is, in itself, a sufficient proof of the servitude to which they are reduced. I do not believe that Lord Lifford, with all his ingenuity and experience, will be able to find an instance proving as strongly why the landlords should continue in the possession of irresponsible power as this proves that it should be swept away.

But I am not yet done with Lord Leitrim. If his Lordship deserves credit for nothing else he deserves it for his ingenuity; for I do not believe there is another man in this island capable of framing such a code for the oppression of his tenantry as that to which I have referred. But it is a mistake to suppose that his reputation for shrewdness and foresight is depending upon this solitary document, remarkable and original as it is. There is another little instance in which this noble Earl finds it convenient to kill two birds with the one stone. I learned from several persons whose authority is unimpeachable that on paying their rents the tenants receive a document which on one side is a receipt and on the other a notice to quit. This document is served upon the tenant every time he pays his rent, so that in case he is unfortunate enough to incur his landlord's displeasure he may be cast out at a moment's notice upon the roadside. Although the landlord is legally bound to pay half the poor rate, Lord Leitrim, I am creditably informed, leaves the entire rate to be paid by the tenant. In the Londonderry *Journal* I find that in Fannet, on one of Lord Leitrim's estates, there have been no less than eighty-one cases of eviction; and in order to prove the truth of this statement the same newspaper publishes a list of the unfortunate tenants who were cast out.

I have not yet done with this county, and I fear before I have done it will be necessary for me to refer to instances of landlord cruelty more terrible even than those I have introduced.

TURKEY.

The Egyptian Question at Court—Intrigue Against Ismail Pacha Despite the Suez Canal Opening—Clearing Up a Dynastic and Political Mystery—British, French and Russian Interests—The Late Firman—M. de Lesseps' Free Speech and Its Consequences—No Mistakes Like in Mexico—The Empress Eugenie's Almoner—Austrian Views in Dalmatia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16, 1869.

Notwithstanding the excitement attending the opening of the Suez Canal and the supposed ambitious views of Ismail Pacha, the Governor General, or, as he is better known through the press, the Viceroy of Egypt, both have passed off without any serious consequences either to Egypt or the Sultan. The Viceroy has been abused by the local press of this place to his full content, and every effort was made to secure his removal in favor of his very affectionate brother, Mustapha Fazil Pacha, now residing here as a member of the Privy Council of State. He has, however, set all of the rumors of war and of his intended declaration of independence at an end by accepting the entire commands of the Sultan, given to him by his Excellency Server Effendi, the Governor of Stamboul. There has been an apparent mystery in the whole affair, which is only now being made clear.

You will have been aware that at the termination of the rebellion of old Mohammed Ali Pacha, the founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, the government of Egypt was made hereditary in his family, and has since descended to the actual incumbent, Ismail Pacha. The latter a few years ago succeeded in prevailing upon the present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, to extend this privilege to his own children in a direct line, and thus preventing the succession falling to his brother afterwards. The right of the inheritance was guaranteed by the European Powers, which prevented Mohammed Ali Pacha's troops from marching upon Constantinople in 1832, during the reign of Sultan Mahmoud II., the father of the present Sultan; but this new favor to the sons of Ismail Pacha has not been guaranteed by these same Powers, and can therefore be revoked by the Sultan whenever he shall see proper to do so. Ismail Pacha is well aware that his brother, Mustapha Fazil Pacha, has not and never will accept of the act which thus disinherited him from his patrimony, and that he constantly labors to have it changed. To effect this he spends large sums of money, and subsidizes the press to write up a continuous crusade against him. In point of fact the act of the Sultan in favor of Ismail Pacha's children, and against his brother, is contrary to Islam holy law, and therefore not popular among Moslems generally. The conduct of the Viceroy, by alarming the Sultan and his present ministers, has been explained as an attempt to threaten a breach of the peace between himself and the Sultan and set all Europe in a hubbub, any of which, the varied interests of France and England in Egypt, and Russia among the Slavic people of the Ottoman empire, would come in collision and probably produce a final conflagration. None of them, or, indeed, any of the great European Powers feel any enmity against the Viceroy. On the other hand they all probably wish him well, and are fully willing to see him continue to retain and enjoy all the privileges and favors actually bestowed upon him by his own sovereign, the Sultan. As none of these have been as yet withdrawn they could not but feel that he has a full right to enjoy and maintain them against the intrigues of his brother, whom the Sultan has pleased to disinherit. By threatening a rupture, and consequently a war, the extent of which might disturb the peace and tranquility of Europe, he endeavored to induce Europe to accept of the other alternative, viz., to guarantee to him and his children the government of Egypt, and so place him upon an equal footing with the two other Turkish princes of Servia and Roumania. Now that the Viceroy has accepted the Sultan's commands, sent by Server Effendi, it is fully believed that England and France have consented to use their best influence with the Sultan to declare the perpetuation of inheritance in the family of Ismail Pacha, under their guarantee. Thus he has gained his point, and need be under no apprehension hereafter that his brother can prevail upon the Sultan to withdraw his imperial *iradeh* (a sovereign command) in favor of his son.

As to the details of having the recent firman read publicly for the information of the "people of Egypt," by a little management the number actually present on the occasion might be very limited, perhaps to a "favored few," and as the Viceroy can make up his own budget of revenue and expenses the result may be readily imagined. Nothing more is heard of his iron-clads, which, with his Chassepots and Remingtons, were all to be given over to the Sultan on his paying for them. All of the distinguished personages who attended at the opening of the Suez Canal have departed for their respective homes. Even the European ambassadors who left Constantinople for Egypt for the same purpose have regained their posts here, with the exception of Sir Harry Elliott, who has gone to England on a leave of absence. It was well known that he was to have returned here in case affairs grew serious between the Viceroy and the Sultan. It is said that he informed the Viceroy that if he pushed matters too far, and so gave rise to an open conflict with the Sultan, the British government would be compelled to sustain the latter, in which event France would scarcely support him in a personal matter.

The speech of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, in which he spoke very harshly of the policy of the government of the Emperor of France in Egypt, has brought him to harm and lost him the position of a Senator and the title of Duke of Suez. This now colorated gentleman has been rather too ardent a partisan and advocate of the Viceroy, and, perhaps, even gave him greater assurances of the favor and support of the Emperor than he was authorized to do. He also, perhaps, assumed more of the glory of the great canal than was entirely agreeable to the Emperor, who in his late speech before the Senate and Chamber only alluded to him as a "Frenchman" (without a name). France, however, is too deeply embedded in the lands of Egypt to allow the canal to become a failure. This would be a second Mexican mistake, and the few additional millions needed to secure its success will, without any doubt, be forthcoming. The protection of the beautiful and good Empress will hardly fail M. de Lesseps in the hour of need, and he yet may become a duke, and the *enfans* (child) which he has just married (as the almoner of the Empress, who performed the ceremony, rather strongly called the young lady) be also a duchess. This almoner, by the by, is said to be a most jovial "old rooster" of a French Catholic bishop, fond of a good bottle of Bordeaux and a tale after dinner, even if a little too spicy for the ears of a prelate of the infallible Church of Rome. It is said that he even swears a little when over excited; and his own speech on the opening of the canal clearly shows how great and good were his reasons to "swear by" the Khedive. What he then said greatly resembled some of the speeches made in another part of the world, which need not be here designated by name—made up more of quantity than quality—and will scarcely be handed down to any other posterity than that of the Viceroy in the annals of his reign. Probably the venerable M. de Bauer will next be heard of in the great Ecumenical Council of Rome, which is to decide on the infallibility of the successor of St. Peter and the perpetual virginity of St. Mary.

The insurrection of the Dalmatians against the Austrian government has been brought to a close by their submission. The affair was a misguided one, and could not terminate otherwise than in harm to themselves. There is no good reason to suppose that any foreign government was concerned in it, and that it originated in any other cause than an indisposition of the people of Dalmatia to be drafted into the Austrian army. They are a naval people, who furnish excellent sailors, but never have had any military tastes. Lest the affair there should, however, extend beyond the frontier into Turkey the Ottoman government has sent a large force, under the command of Dervish Pacha, one of its most popular officers, to prevent contingencies. The famous old Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Omar Pacha, has recently been allowed by the Sultan to retire from the service on a handsome pension. His health is very feeble and he seldom leaves his house.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Besides being lighted with gas, the streets of Paris require 1,539 oil lamps.

The village of Sardon (Puy de Dome), France, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

An aged mendicant has been arrested at Bayonne, France, who carried $8,000 in gold about his person.

The number of emigrants that left Switzerland for over sea in 1868 numbered 9,762, of whom 4,755 came to America.

A plan is favored by the Russian government for the purpose of pushing the culture of cotton in Central Asia.

The old bridge of Ponte a Mare, near Florence, recently fell into the Arno from damage caused by the late heavy rains.

Reports from the Prusso-Russian frontier state that immense convoys of munitions of war are continually entering Russia.

The amount of subscriptions received in the year 1869 towards completing the Cologne Cathedral footed up 181,233 thalers.

The *Rappel* of Paris mentions that all the Spanish republicans have been ordered to quit that city and remove to Nantes or Tours.

The storekeepers of Rome are disgusted because the meeting of the Ecumenical Council has only caused an influx of 15,000 strangers.

An explosion of torpedoes recently took place in the Pyrotechnic school at Toulon, killing seven persons and seriously wounding several.

Mexico boasts eleven mints for coining purposes, nine of which are farmed by private individuals and two are worked by government officials.

The London Bible Society has sent 6,000,000 reals, or about $800,000, to Madrid towards the construction of a Protestant church in that capital.

The clerical journal of Vienna, the *Vaterland*, has been seized for criticising the action of the government in reference to the late workingmen's demonstration.

A report has been spread in Paris that the beautiful ship Paris Port de Mer, which sailed from Paris direct, some two months back, has been lost off the Cape of Good Hope.

A passenger steamer on the Lake Constance, in Switzerland, recently exploded, by which four tourists and three of the crew were drowned and several persons injured.

Domiciliary visits have been made by the police of Montpellier in the houses of several Polish residents in that town, and two Poles have been arrested. The reason for these harsh measures is not yet known in Paris.

At Singapore the planters have found that the killing of tigers has been attended by the greater pest of an increase of wild hogs, which destroy the crops. One English planter has, therefore, become a protector of tigers to restore the balance.

CUBA.

Address of the Captain General to the Inhabitants of the Island.

Explanation of Spanish Reinforcements and Increase of the Navy.

Arrival of Gunboats at Havana.

ATROCITIES OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, from Havana on the 8th instant, via Nassau the 10th, arrived at this port last evening.

New Year's Address of Captain General De Rodas—Explanation of the Reinforcements and Increase of the Navy—"All Spain Wishes a Hand In"—A Proclamation from Santi Espiritu—The Insurrection—Arrival of Gunboats—Plan for Protecting Estates.

HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1870.

Among the strongest reasons for disbelieving the oft-repeated assertions of the Spanish authorities and press that the insurrection in this island is insignificant and on the point of suppression is the fact of the constant arrival of large reinforcements from Spain and increase of the naval force in these waters. His Excellency the Captain General has the sense to appreciate this, and accordingly in a New Year's address to the inhabitants of Cuba, recounting the situation, he gives an explanation of this seeming anomaly which at least has the merit of plausibility. It may be summed up in a few words as follows:—"You could do it, but all the provinces of Spain wanted a hand in it." The following is a translation of the address:—

INHABITANTS OF CUBA—At the beginning of the new year, in these days of congratulations and rejoicings, it is with great satisfaction that your chief felicitates you on account of the notable change in everything that relates to this territory. The danger to the peace of the island, radically disturbed by a part of the natives, who, if at first cloaked the bastard ambition that guided them with alluring programmes, ceased when at last they threw aside the mask, declaring themselves the apostles of arson and extermination. In view of the legend triumphs favorable to the cause of order, justice and right, names synonymous with that of Spain, had, at the ending of the year 1869, the dissipation of the illusions of those dragged into the rebellion was a natural consequence. The summer, fatal to Europeans in these latitudes, passed without having to chronicle a single defeat to our army, nor have lovers, sun and rains combined prevented it from occupying sections of the island where ordered, administering at the same time severe lessons to the rebels, and always gaining more credit in overtaking their adversaries than in fighting them. On two occasions—Las Tunas and Santa Cruz—the rebels attempted the offensive, and you all know the severe reception they met at the hands of a few sick soldiers that garrisoned those points. It was then when despair blinded the rebel partisans even to the point of their proclaiming as holy and just the use of the assassin's dagger and incendiary's torch, reducing their country's wealth to ashes in order to rebuild the social fabric, and from then dates the presenting of thousands that daily escape the nomade life and horrible misery to which they were subjected by violence and intrigue, crowding for protection beneath the tutelary aegis of this government—beneath the flag which in Cuba is symbolical of sure and certain progress. The rebellion is reduced to partisan bands that roam over the mountainous and unpopulated part of the island. The elements at hand were more than sufficient to have subdued it, nevertheless powerful naval and military reinforcements have arrived. Do you know why? Because our brothers in the peninsula, who knew and applauded your sacrifices, have wished to share them, and that all arms of the service and all the provinces may be represented here, giving thereby a proof of the unanimity of their sentiments respecting Cuba, though they differ among themselves upon other questions. For this reason, though the island is occupied militarily, martial law has not been proclaimed, and the civil authorities and tribunals continue to exercise their functions. For this reason the jails are empty. For the same reason insurgents present themselves in such numbers and are received as brothers that in the rich district of Cinco Villas the army is left without occupation. The fleet that encircles the coast and serves as a formidable nucleus in the seaports is destined to destroy the hopes of those who still expect aid from filibusters, salaried and recruited from the dregs of society, though the important declarations of the ruler of a friendly nation have retarded in a great measure these expeditions. The rural police, scattered among the sugar and other estates, are to be the guardians of property acquired by so much toil. These forces, with the army and navy, render impotent the proposition of destruction, and render facile of realization the desire of our country, likewise that of every noble heart—that of shortening the horrors of war and limiting them to those who resist the law.

Volunteers, your unbounded patriotism, your noble aspirations, the self-denial with which you have firmly aided the authorities render you worthy of my kind congratulations.

Soldiers and sailors, you have again upheld the honor of Spanish arms. Your constancy in work, endurance of fatigue, your rigid discipline, the generosity with which you have succored the orphan and the unfortunate, without inquiries, and even when knowing them to be enemies, are virtues which have not escaped my notice, and being your general, as well as of your brethren in arms, the volunteers, fills me with pride. I thank all, and particularly those Cuban infiltemen who, taking part in your actions, have magnified their loyalty; and why should I not ardently congratulate you, merchants, in fact all who compose this worthy people? Workingmen, anxious for peace, you offered even your lives to end the war. Citizens, you rendered efficient aid, proffering resources to government as one man. Lovers of your country, you have elevated its credit in a manner that has no example in history. Preserve this precious union, which is your strength; fear nothing from the future. With the help of God, whom only unthinking men despise, and that of honest men, your Captain General hopes soon to pacify the island and congratulate you anew.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

As plausible as this is it may well be doubted if Spain, in the present bankrupt condition of her treasury, and with the embers of revolution burning all over her home provinces, at any moment ready and likely to burst into a flame, would go to all this immense expense of men and treasure if there were no necessity for it and only for the purpose of affording equal gratification to the people of these various provinces. A significant admission is found in the statement that this climate is fatal to Europeans in the summer, meaning thereby that military operations cannot be carried on at that time. Though this is patent enough it has been denied, and its truthfulness, thus admitted, shows with what intelligence the Cubans depend on the climate as their most powerful ally in keeping up the war. His Excellency is careful to ignore the method of warfare adopted by the insurgents, and from which Spain has suffered so much in the past, and judges the operations by the rules applying to ordinary contests in the field. As to the rest, it is but a recapitulation of the same old, old stories, and adds no new hope to a near termination of the insurrection.

Apropos of proclamations, the Commanding General of Santi Espiritu, Zacarias G. Goyneche, not to be outdone by this chief and cheap method of warfare, has issued one to the people of that jurisdiction and the world at large. He states that the necessary forces have been concentrated to crush out the germs of insurrection which still remain in that locality. It gives a long *resumé* of operations during the past month, made up of attacks on encampments or bands of insurgents, the usual two or three killed, and arms, horses, &c., captured.

The *Imparcial* of Trinidad, in a partial review of the situation, published on the 5th, says the estates have continued grinding with sufficient freedom during the past fifteen or twenty days. Fires in the cane have been few and quickly extinguished. Detachments of troops have established themselves at various points in the hills of the jurisdiction, for the purpose of being better enabled to operate against the enemy. Several columns were constantly moving through the district. Two insurgents, named Rodrigues and Lugones, respectively, have been shot. A Trinidad letter of the 5th says:—"The insurrection is